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War Loan 5 Billions Over; Norge Resentment Flares; 'Gas' Violation Inquiry

The World's Day—May 5, 1943

Washington: War Loan 5 Billions Over Goal

The Second War Loan is already $5,000,000,000 over the original top of $13,000,000,000 and still climbing. Final figures on the drive which closed last Saturday will be released by the Treasury May 10.

Joseph E. Davies, former Ambassador to Moscow, is being sent on a special mission, reportedly to invite Premier Joseph Stalin to meet President Roosevelt for a discussion of questions of mutual interest.

Gen. Enrique Peñaranda, President of Bolivia, who is in this country for conferences on Bolivian-American relations, is to be tendered colorful greetings by President Roosevelt and other high government officials this afternoon, and tonight will be honor guest at a state dinner at the White House.

An increase in crude oil prices averaging 35 cents a barrel, requested by Harold Ickes, Petroleum Administrator, was denied by Prentiss Brown, Price Administrator, acing in accordance wit hthe hold-the-line order. [Financial Page.]

Participation in a strike or an organized slowdown in war production plants would be punishable by a maximum of two years in prison and a $10,000 fine under a bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Eastland of Mississippi.

Newspaper advertising of U. S. War Bonds at a cost to the Treasury up to $30,000,000 annually was proposed in Congress by Senator Bankhead, to encourage "use of idle currency in aid of the stabilization program and the war effort."

Marcel Malige, recalled U. S. Consul General to Martinique, arrived in San Juan, Puerto Rico, en route to Washington, following abrogation of all agreements with Admiral Georges Robert, French High Commissioner in the Caribbean.

In Europe: Norwegian Resentment Flares Anew

Norwegian resentment against German occupation has flared up anew in the slaying of two Nazi police officials at Bergen, the blowing up of four boats in Oslo fjord, and the killing of two Norwegian Quislings for reporting fellow-citizens to the Nazis.

An attempted assassination of Carlo Scorza, new secretary of the Fascist Party and second only to Mussolini in Fascist ranking, is reported in a Soviet news dispatch. It said that some members of the Fascist Youth Organization had been arrested as a result of the attempt.

The Island of Madagascar, seized by the British from Vichy control in May, 1942, is expected to renew economic relations with the United Nations. Joint announcement of this prospect was made by the State Department in Washington and the Board of Economic Warfare.

New England: Gas Station Operator Gets Hearing

Gasoline coupons found in a wastebasket by a boy stamp collector looking for cancelled stamps and turned over to a Whitinsville, Mass., gasoline station operator, figured in a hearing today in which the latter was charged with violating rationing regulations. [Page 3.]

New England has slumped to 10th place among the 12 regional divisions in shipments of scrap and steel and no New England state is among the first 10 in the national scrap drive, the War Production Board announced today.

Juvenile delinquency on the increase, officials believe immediate handling of truants and minor offenders by courts the best solution. A juvenile court record in Massachusetts is seen as no disadvantage to the child and a potential benefit. [Page 3.]

National: California Pension Appears Certain

Pensions of $50 a month for 150,000 of California's needy aged appears certain. A liberalization measure passed the Assembly and Senate. Governor Warren's approval is regarded as certain by legislators.

Normal production of de-icers for military planes was resumed at the B. F. Goodrich Company's Akron, Ohio, plant when C. I. O. United Rubber Workers went back to work under a temporary provision for a six-day, 36-hour week.

A "Horse Marines" school for the Coast Guard is to occupy the race track at New Orleans for the duration, except through the racing season. Lieut. Frank Powers of the Quartermaster Remount Division will be chief instructor.

Canada: Listing for Essential Work Ordered

The Dominion Government has ordered single men between 19 and 40 and married men between 19 and 25, in some 20 nonessential industries or occupations, to register by May 19 for possible transfer to essential industry.

A new North Atlantic flying record of 6h. 12 m. has been established less than a week after announcement of a Newfoundland-to-Britain record flight of 6h. 20m., both flights being made in a fully loaded Liberator bomber.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

Can't Hire a Maid?—Get a Mink Coat!

NEWARK, N. J., May 5 (AP)—If you find a maid hard to hire, you might offer to let her wear your mink coat.

This advertisement appeared under "Help Wanted" in the Newark News, May 3:

"Girl (white): General housework, own room, radio; good salary; nice home for right party; can wear my mink coat for day off. Mrs. Burns, 133 Keer Ave., Newark; WA 3-2361."

The telephone was kept so busy that afternoon and evening that at 11 p. m. a weary Mrs. Burns left the receiver off the hook.

The calls, Mrs. Burns related, varied from that of a man who wanted to know whether a similar offer might solve his domestic problem to that of a man who hoped it would induce his lazy sister to take the job.

One woman wished to know if she could have the job immediately—and could she, have Saturday night off. She had a date she wished to impress.

Another inquired what she might wear when it got too hot for mink.

Virtually all asked the size of the coat before asking the size of the pay envelope.

In all, Mrs. Burns estimated, there were 100 calls.

Most eager inquirer of all was the man who pleaded his wife be given the job "because she's always wanted a mink coat and I can't get one for her."

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Weather Predictions

Warmer

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Wednesday at 8:17 p. m. and ends Thursday at 5:04 a. m.
Dimout begins Thursday at 7:18 p. m. and ends Friday at 5:04 a. m.

Food Rations In U. S. Enter Second Year

First anniversary of sugar rationing is marked by plans for price ceilings on many grocery items.

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Today marks the first anniversary of food rationing in the United States. But, Monday, May 10, will see a wide expansion of the program of the Office of Price Administration from sugar rationing—which began on May 5, 1942—to the placing of dollars and cents price ceilings on dozens of other grocery items in approximately 150 cities, including Greater Boston.

On the same day, a Republican Sub-Committee of the House, studying the distribution and rationing of food, and headed by Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Massachusetts will hold its first hearing in Boston in the Gardner Auditorium at the State House.

Announcement of community-wide price ceilings on poultry, fluid milk, bread, eggs, butter, packaged cheese, sugar, cereals, evaporated and condensed milk, and flour, as well as a substantial number of other grocery items, will be made on Sunday and will go into effect on Monday.

Community Maximums

Ceiling prices, the OPA stated, will be "community maximums." They will be the highest legal prices which may be charged in the areas covered. Stores which are restricted by present regulations to prices lower than these community ceilings will be required to adhere rigidly to the lower maximums.

Next Sunday's announcement will be followed a week later by ceilings on an additional group of commodities, including canned fruits and vegetables. Each week thereafter, additional commodities will be added until Mrs. Housewife's market basket is protected by prices known to buyers and sellers alike.

Pork already is under cents-per-pound ceilings at retail. Beef, veal, lamb, and mutton are scheduled to be placed under similar ceilings on May 17. And, with the issuance of these ceilings, virtually all meats will be under dollars and cents regulations. The meat ceilings—unlike the community maximums—are the ceiling prices for all stores in all parts of the country, varying only according to pricing zones.

Agents Detailed

OPA enforcement agents will be detailed to see that the new price ceiling regulations are carried out. Large-volume stores, which are allowed a lesser markup, must sell at the lower figure, and must continue to observe their present lower ceilings. The small-volume store can, of course, sell below the dollars and cents maxi-

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Americans Within 10 Miles of Bizerte; Allied Pincers Threaten Big Nazi Force; House-Passed Tax Plan Goes to Senate

Official United States Army Signal Corps from Harris & Ewing

Across the Hills Lies Bizerte

American soldiers of a Ranger battalion maneuver over the hilly country of North Africa. The operation is a forced march across country similar to the one that brought them to within artillery range of Bizerte. They are shown in open order, as used generally in North African fighting.

Germans are expected to retreat to Cap Bon area before American-British-French trap closes—American Liberators bomb Japanese positions on Hainan Island in South China Sea.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

The American-French advance in Northern Tunisia continues unchecked.

Troops bearing both the Stars and Stripes and the Tricolor have driven along the Mediterranean coast to within 10 miles of Bizerte.

An exclusively American column, striking northeast from newly captured Mateur, is apparently within five miles of Ferryville.

Another United States spearhead is only about four miles from the key town of Tebourba in Central Tunisia.

Bizerte, as well as Ferryville, is well within range of American "Long Tom" 155 mm. guns.

Farther south, the British First Army near Medjez-el-Bab and the French under General Koeltz near Pont du Fahs have made gains in what may be the beginning of a new general Allied surge. A substantial force of German troops appears to be in grave danger of entrapment between the First Army north of Medjez-el-Bab and the Americans pressing on Tebourba, while the French are moving toward Zaghouan, a strategic communications center.

There are increasing indications the Germans plan a full retreat, perhaps to the Cap Bon area. Counterattacks have been made against both the Americans and French in the north and the British in the center, but they appear to have been mere delaying actions. The counterthrust in the center not only failed to slow up the British, but it cost the Germans 12 of 17 tanks, including two 60-ton Tigers.

In the meantime, Axis radios have asserted for the third time in five days that an Allied armada is moving eastward in the Mediterranean, presumably toward Sardinia and Sicily. According to one broadcast, the convoy includes 20 transports loaded with landing barges and armored vehicles.

The next day or two should determine definitely the truth or untruth of these Axis reports of an eastward-moving invasion force. It is difficult not to believe that something is in the wind. If a sea-borne attack on Sardinia and Sicily, or on the Axis rear in Tunisia, is in process we can expect to hear at any hour of widespread and heavy covering action by Allied air power. Newly reported attacks by American Liberators on the Italian naval base of Taranto and the Italian town of Reggio Calabria may, in fact, mark the beginning of such action.

Meanwhile, in the air war in Europe, the largest force of RAF four-engine bombers yet sent over Germany has dropped nearly 1,500 tons of bombs on the German industrial city of Dortmund, with an admitted loss of 30 planes. Dortmund is only 22 miles from Essen, home of the Krupp Works.

The Russian front gives further signs of violent eruption. The Germans acknowledge the fall of Krymskaya, only 17 miles northeast of the Novorossisk naval base, and indicate Russian marines are attempting to land at Temryuk Bay, farther north along the Caucasian coast.

In the Far East, American bombers based in China have struck heavy blows at Japanese-occupied Hainan Island in the South China Sea and the dock area of Haiphong in French Indo-China. The raid on Hainan is especially significant. The island is a major center on the sea and air routes from Japan to the South Pacific and is the closest point to Japan proper at which Allied airmen have struck since the memorable Doolittle raid on Tokyo.

U. S. Artillery Menaces Nazis Before Bizerte

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United Nations forces in North Africa

SOMEWHERE IN TUNISIA, May 5—American heavy artillery promises to be a determining factor in the outcome of the fighting in Northwest Tunisia. Thus far, the Germans in this area have given no indication that they will be able to cope with it.

Following the extraordinary American advance of the past two days, long-range American guns now are able to command both Ferryville and Bizerte.

Today highest tribute is given by the British High Command because of the resoluteness and pace of American operations and the proven excellence of the American equipment with which they carried it out. The Americans maintained their momentum despite fierce counterattacks and topographical barriers while farther down the line, the Allied offensive was held.

They took the key heights of "Bald Hill" and "Green Hill," which the Allies failed to do during the winter despite repeated attempts, and the British secured "Long Stop Hill," third of the trio of landscape features so often in the news of that period.

The Americans' advance was characterized by utmost promptitude in the exploitation of all opportunities as they arose. Following the capture of Mateur, the troops passing through it divided

Continued on Page 11, Column 6

Pay-as-You-Go Plan Would 'Forgive' 76 Per Cent of 1942 Income Taxes

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 5—After four months of debate a compromise pay-as-you-go-tax plan finally passed the House yesterday and now goes to the Senate where the whole battle must be fought over again.

The Robertson-Forand bill, passed 313 to 95 by the House, forgives about 76 per cent of the 1942 tax bill. This amounts to a saving of $7,600,000,000 for nine tenths of the nation's taxpayers.

A 20 per cent withholding levy against taxable portions of wages and salaries, effective July 1, is designed to collect taxes on a current basis at the source.

No one scored a clear-cut victory on the new tax bill in the House, and there are few strong defenders of the measure as passed. In fact, the compromise measure may well be scrapped by the Senate, and the whole matter go back to the original Ruml Plan. The indecisive House action yesterday left this complex, time-consuming argument in about as uncertain a state as it has been from the beginning.

What happened was as follows: Over four months ago the original Ruml Plan was proposed. This was to put American income taxes on a current basis, on a pay-as-you-go system. One year's taxes were to be skipped or "forgiven," and the new taxes made current with the new year.

Modifications Accepted

Almost immediately modifications of the original plan were accepted, to avoid "windfalls" to wealthy taxpayers, and the main issue was joined. Advocates of the reform, mostly Republicans, pointed to the theoretical advantages of the proposed plan; opponents of the plan, mostly Democrats, argued that at a time when the Treasury needed more taxes, old taxes should not be forgiven.

Both sides agreed it would be advisable to make taxes current, but the question rose of the degree to which old taxes should be skipped, or forgiven, in order to bring about this desirable end.

On March 30, the House voted indecisively on the measure, rejecting the Carlson bill which carried the modified Ruml Plan, by a few votes, and then returning the whole thing to committee.

Yesterday, the House finally

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How House Voted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Washington, May 5

Rejection of the Ruml skip-a-year tax plan in the House came by a roll-call vote with 192 Democrats against the Carlson-Ruml bill, joined by 11 Republicans and 3 from other parties. For the bill were 188 Republicans and 14 Democrats. The vote was 206 to 202.

Passage of the Robertson-Forand tax-abatement bill by roll call marshalled 188 Republicans, 124 Democrats, and 1 other party member in favor. There were 83 Democrats, 10 Republicans, and 2 other party votes against, or 313 to 95.

Wise Allocation of Materials Big Job Before Washington

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 5—The country is probably glad to note that the public squabble between Rubber Director William M. Jeffers and Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson is over, but that does not mean that wise distribution of materials between the nation's five most vital war production programs has been achieved.

These programs are synthetic rubber, escort vessels, merchant ships, airplanes, and aviation gasoline.

The present clash is between aviation gasoline and rubber, since the former is so short that training planes have been grounded and the latter is being produced at a rate not only to take care of military needs and essential civilian driving, but to permit the American people "to go about at least some of their normal activities," as Mr. Jeffers puts it.

WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson is in charge of dividing up materials between the various programs. He has full authority except when it comes to rubber.

When the East Indian rubber supply was cut off the nation became so alarmed about its rubber supply that the Baruch Committee recommended the appointment of a rubber czar to whom should be delegated "full and complete authority in all matters related to rubber including research, development, construction and operation of plants."

New Ruling by WPB

Every time Mr. Nelson tries to put the five programs on a more nearly equal basis, Mr. Jeffers reminds him of this directive.

Mr. Jeffers revealed in his testimony before the Truman Investigating Committee yesterday that three times Mr. Nelson has tried to change the scope of the Rubber Director's authority. Twice Mr. Jeffers succeeded in getting him to recall his suggested changes. The latest proposal was handed to Mr. Jeffers only yesterday, as a result of the recent public airing of the situation.

The latest WPB ruling is understood to take from Mr. Jeffers the right to allocate rubber to civilians and say how it should be used. It would leave him authority only to construct and operate the synthetic rubber plants.

Both the Army and Navy have complained of Mr. Jeffers' "overriding priorities" which give him authority to pre-empt for rubber plants such components as heat exchangers, valves, compressors and boilers, no matter how badly they may be needed by aviation gas plants or by escort vessels.

These overriding priorities were granted Mr. Jeffers early this year when the WPB gave him authority to go ahead with 55 per cent of his Buna S rubber program.

Both the Army and the Navy have protested over the effect of these overriding directives which mean that Mr. Jeffers does not have to explain to anyone why or when he needs the materials covered by the directive.

Plants Take Time

The military authorities believe all five programs should be completely scheduled by WPB and parts should flow without interruption. The only use of overriding directives, they argue, should be in expediting small amounts of material obstructing critical programs.

It was brought out in the Truman hearings that not all the gasoline shortage is Mr. Jeffers' fault.

Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes revealed and Undersecretary of War Patterson confirmed that the Army has continually upped its sights on aviation gasoline at short notice whereas it still takes the petroleum industry about a year to build new plants and get it into operation.

Nobody is to blame for this situation. Mr. Patterson told the

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Sofia Isolated in Search for Assassins

LONDON, May 5 (AP)—The London Daily Mail quoted advices from Istanbul today as saying that 700 persons had been arrested in the Bulgarian Capital of Sofia as the result of May Day demonstrations and that King Boris had fled the city.

The Mail also quoted a Berlin radio broadcast as saying that Sofia had virtually been shut off from the outside world by police authorities since Monday night.

Axis radio reports said that the streets of Sofia were deserted and that all roads leading from the Axis-dominated State had been blocked in a wide search for the assassins of Col. Athanas Panteff, former Police Chief who was slain Monday.

"The population of the Bulgarian Capital was ordered to stay at home during the large-scale raid made by police and army to detect ring leaders of recent attacks," the Berlin radio said.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 5—Increasing unrest in Bulgaria is illustrated by the recent assassination of three prominent pro-German Bulgars and in reports of growing opposition among the general population to German domination of Bulgaria's public life.

These three persons assassinated in the past few weeks had all played prominent roles in Bulgarian affairs and been outstanding as collaborators with the Germans.

Gen. Christo Lukoff, former Minister of War, enjoyed the confidence of the German High Command in the Balkans. During his

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Associated Press Radiophoto

Shadows From the Balkans

King Boris of Bulgaria (left), pictured at Berchtesgaden with Reichsführer Hitler and the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, where they are reported to have consulted on the defense of the Balkans against invasion by the United Nations.

North Africa:

Bizerte in Range Of U. S. Artillery

Allied Headquarters in North Africa said the American-French penetration to within artillery range of Bizerte was made after a German counterattack had been beaten back at Djebel Cheniti, north of Lake Achkel, one of the water defenses protecting southern approaches to the naval base.

Pushing out of Mateur to the

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Draft Call for May Plans State-Wide Clean-Up in 1A

War Activities in New England

May's draft call in Massachusetts is being met on a State-wide clean-up of men in 1A, without touching "pre-war" husbands or fathers, according to State officials of Selective Service, who indicated today that "pre-war" married men might be called beginning in June.

Class IA, however, contains four groups, with a priority system which has been little publicized, it was pointed out. In the first group to be called are single men without dependents; next are single men with collateral dependents; then come those who married after their induction became imminent under enactment of the draft law in 1940; and in the last group are those who married and had children after their induction became imminent.

Heretofore, each of the 173 boards in the State was given an equal proportion of those in 1A each month. In May, all those in 1A are being called to meet the secret quota, regardless of any proportion, although there may be an adjustment later on so that no local board gives a higher proportion of all men in comparison with other boards.

The order numbers, assigned in the master drawing, are still being observed in each classification, it was pointed out, although chance, practically speaking, has now given way to classes as the order of induction.

Selective Service headquarters had no comment to make on a movement to have Washington rule that pre-war fathers be called only for combat assignment, nor for limited service in a camp or desk far behind the lines.

New Submarine

The U. S. S. Batfish, fifth submarine to be launched from the Portsmouth Navy Yard this year, slid down the ways today after being christened by Mrs. Albert J. Fortier of Chocorua, N. H.

Mrs. Fortier was chosen as a tribute to all mothers of servicemen. The Fortier sons, all of whom are in the army, are: Staff Sergeants Horace J. and James M.; Corp. Richard R.; Privates First Class William K. and Charles D., and Private Walter.

Yard Speeds Up

In announcing the launching of the Liberty Ship Hyde today, Chester L. Churchill, President of the New England Shipbuilding Corporation, disclosed that delivery of eight Liberty ships in April had set a new yard record.

Topping March deliveries by one ship, April output had cut the year's average number of days from keel-laying to delivery from 105.41 to 79.26. Since January, the average from keel-laying to launching had dropped from 74.33 to 64.30.

The first May ship honors Thomas W. Hyde, a Civil War general who founded the Bath Iron Works. It was sponsored by his great, great granddaughter, Mrs. Converse G. Fenn.

Discuss War Training

Officials of many New England colleges meet next Saturday at Northeastern University to discuss war-training courses under the "Engineering, Science and Management" program of the United States Office of Education.

Meeting from 10 a. m. to 2:30 p. m., the officials will represent Northeastern, Maine, Dartmouth, New Hampshire, Norwich, Worcester Tech, Lowell Textile, Boston U., Tufts, and Harvard.

State Guardettes

Some of the noncombatant duties of the State Guard will be taken over by members of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps, under a program outlined today by Adjutant Gen. William J. Keville of the Guard.

In a directive to commanding officers of the Guard's divisions, he said, WDC members had offered their services and they could be useful in motor transport, as map plotters, and in canteen, casualty, ambulance, and clerical units.

Aid Tot Care

Continuation of five former WPA nurseries and three additional units for 280 pre-school children in Chicopee are assured under a $30,346 grant by the Federal Works Agency, announced by the School Committee of Chicopee, sponsor of the $62,898 project. Fees and local contributions equal almost 50 per cent of the operating costs, it was pointed out.

Maritime Course

Ten New England men this week began a four-months course at Fort Trumbull, Conn., to earn officer's commissions as third mates or third assistant engineers in the United States Merchant Marine. Ranging from 19 to 50 years of age, each has had at least 14 months of sea experience.

Women Graduate

In graduation ceremonies of two Navy Midshipmen Schools at Northampton and South Hadley, yesterday, 475 Waves, Spars, and Marines received commissions, including 51 to New England girls.

At Mt. Holyoke College, it was the first graduation for the new Marine auxiliary, in which 17 became first lieutenants and 39 second lieutenants after five weeks of indoctrination. Of the original group of 75, the rest had received commissions without formal ceremonies.

Heroes Cited

Four New England men who have been cited for heroism include:

Lieut. (J. G.) John E. McInerny, Jr., Worcester, Air Medal and Silver Medal, for action as leader of a torpedo-bomber section attached to the carrier Hornet last October; he is credited with a near hit on a large Japanese cargo ship and a hit on a heavy cruiser.

Lieut. Kenneth B. White, Diamond Hill, R. I., Air Medal, for his part as a Navy pilot in an action which destroyed 12 Japanese float planes in the South Pacific.

Stanley T. Piekos, Chief Torpedoman's Mate, Manchester, N. H.; Navy and Marine Corps Medal, for good conduct since enlisting in 1920.

Albert Bobowiecz, Chief Water Tender, Providence, R. I.; Navy and Marine Corps Medal, for distinguishing himself aboard the U. S. S. O'Brien before that vessel sank.

Army Aviation Cadet Thomas R. White of Arlington, Air Medal, for 200 hours as an enlisted bombardier in the Atlanttic anti-submarine patrol.

Marine Gunnery Sergt. Lonnie H. McLain, Quincy, Silver Star Medal, for gallantry on Guadalcanal.

Horkan Promoted

Lieut. Col. George A. Horkan, Commander of the Quartermaster School at Camp Lee, and who has been visiting Harvard, today was elevated to the rank of Brigadier General. In honor of the promotion, Harvard's ROTC unit of the Business School, in command of Col. George Conner, marched in review for Brigadier General Horkan.

Winter Oil Sales Almost as Planned

Sales of heating oil and kerosene in New England last winter were 74.3 per cent of normal, Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Administrator for War, announced today.

His prediction had been that PAW and the 13 original supplying companies would be able to provide New England with 75 per cent of its normal heating oil needs.

Figures for the six winter months between October, 1942, and March, 1943, were: 21,490,697 barrels received in New England, during a period when normal sales average 28,929,513 barrels.

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

A talk on "Historic Masks" will be given by Miss Maginnis in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

A recital by Leona Vanni, soprano, and Leo Litwin, pianist, will be given in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

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Radio Timetable: Page 4

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United in Benefit Program

Coyne

Plan to Make Pops Concert a Success

These women representing Allied Nations are lending their support to make the United Nations Relief Fund Pops Concert a gala affair. Scheduled for the night of May 16 at Symphony Hall, guest artists include Egon Petri, Dutch pianist, and James Pappoutsakis, flautist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Left to right: Miss Olav M. Halbrend, representing Norway; Miss Terri Karabats, representing Greece; Lensey Chao, China; Anita Langendoen, representing Holland, and Louise Senopoulos, representing Greece.

Women's Clubs Busy Picking New Officers

At this season of the year women's clubs are devoting their final meetings to the election of the officers who will guide them through the coming months. These officers are assuming their new duties with a full realization that wartime demands are likely to call for unexpected changes in club programs. Under their administrations, club officers hope their organizations will serve the community and national war effort with ever-increasing zeal and efficiency.

Prominent among clubs recently holding annual elections is the New England Woman's Press Association, which chose Mrs. John Pfeiffer of Auburndale as President. Mrs. Pfeiffer, who is well-known for her contributions to national as well as local publications, succeeds Mrs. Mary Lincoln Orr, writer and lecturer on Latin-American subjects.

Mrs. Pfeiffer's co-officers will be: Mrs. Charles A. Dooley, Mrs. Claude Payzant, and Miss Eleanor Rust Mosely, Vice-Presidents; Miss Sylvia B. Richmond, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Mildred Brown, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Lester DeCourcy Hinds, Federation Secretary; Mrs. Allan Lloyd Beausang, Treasurer; and Mrs. Orr, Auditor.

West Roxbury

The West Roxbury Woman's Club elected Mrs. Nelson I. Mixer, President, and other officers as follows: First Vice-President, Mrs. Howard F. Salisbury; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Myron C. Hamer; Recording Secretary, Mrs. George P. Forde; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Glenn F. Woodworth; Treasurer, Mrs. Henry C. Kivlan.

Quincy

Mrs. Arthur I. Burgess succeeds Mrs. Charles P. Heinmann as President of the Quincy Women's Club. Other new officers are: First Vice-President, Mrs. Loy J. Bowen; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Roland Hughes; Clerk, Mrs. John T. Lane; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. J. B. Murray Jackson; Treasurer, Mrs. Chester J. Weeden; Assistant Treasurer, Mrs. Frank Ryder; Auditor, Mrs. Hilding Carlson; Federation Secretary, Mrs. Heinemann; Junior Advisor, Mrs. Herbert A. Mann.

Melrose Highlands

Mrs. William M. Munroe was re-elected President of the Melrose Highlands Women's Club. Her fellow officers for the coming season will be: Mrs. Percy L. Wetmore, First Vice-President; Mrs. Howard G. Todd, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Benjamin P. Bill, Recording Secretary; Mrs. E. Daniel Johnson, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Edmund N. Partington, Treasurer; Mrs. G. Harrison Platts, Auditor.

Northeastern Faculty Wives

Mrs. Everett A. Churchill of Cambridge, wife of the Vice-President of Northeastern University, succeeds Mrs. Carl S. Ell as President of the Faculty Wives Club of the University.

The other newly elected officers are: Vice-President, Mrs. S. Kenneth Skolfield, whose husband is Dean of the Law School; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Edwin W. Hadley, wife of a law professor; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Eben O. Smith, whose husband was formerly registrar; Secretary, Mrs. Eliot F. Tozer, wife of the Chairman of the Department of Drawing.

Committee chairmen for the coming year are: Mrs. Alfred L. Skinner, Programs; Mrs. J. Kenneth Stevenson, Membership; and Mrs. C. David Johnson, Hospitality.

Theaters in New War Bond Drive

Theaters of the nation are to launch a War Bond sales campaign beginning May 27 that will enable prospective purchasers to inscribe their names in North American [Mitchell] B-25 bombers.

The Treasury Department and North American are collaborating in the campaign for citizens to put their "John Henrys" aboard the type of craft that bombed Tokyo—and may do it again. Scrolls will be posted in theater lobbies on May 27, which bond buyers will be permitted to autograph.

The scrolls will then be microfilmed and placed permanently in the cabins of B-25s.

Drive On in New Hampshire On Black Market in Poultry

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., May 5—Every effort is being made by Federal and State agencies to curb black market poultry operations in New Hampshire. Already one poultry dealer has been haled before Federal Court and fined for failure to keep proper records. In the course of the hearing this dealer admitted taking a side-payment. The OPA, the ODT, the State Police and the State Department of Agriculture are all working to combat the black market. Agriculture leaders warn that if poultry growers continue to sell off their flocks that egg production will be threatened and flocks needed for breeding purposes will be depleted. As far as the New Hampshire Egg Producers' Co-operative is concerned, New Hampshire poultrymen are establishing new record for egg production. During the past month the Co-operative has handled the largest number of eggs in its history. At the present time, 2,300 poultry owners in New Hampshire and the borders of adjoining States are marketing their output through the Co-operative.

Frozen-Food Locker

The Concord Consumer Co-operative Society is to install a 400-unit frozen-food locker. The locker system is expected to cost more than $10,000. The individual drawers and lockers, each capable of storing 180 to 250 pounds of food, will rent for $13 to $16 a year. Each person renting a locker will have a key providing constant access to the freezer. Facilities will be provided for expert cutting of meat into proper sizes for table use as well as equipment for processing fruits and vegetables prior to their being quick-freezed. It is hoped that the system will be completed in time to provide storage for the surplus 1943 crops raised in this section.

Women Workers

Women in New Hampshire are displacing men in many fields. Considerable attention has been given to the group of women who man a sawmill outside of Concord. Other moves by women to replace men needed elsewhere in the war effort have proven woman's willingness to do whatever she may. Now it is announced that at least two New Hampshire women have offered their services to the State Forestry Department as fire watchers and plane spotters on lonely mountain tops. They are Mrs. Maude Bickford of Tilton and Mrs. Barbara Mortenson of Berlin. Mrs. Bickford has already been assigned to the lookout on Black Mountain in Benton. In company with her pet Spitz dog Mrs. Bickford will maintain her vigil on the lonely mountain top for seven months. The ordinary duties of a fire watcher have been augmented to include plane spotting under the Ground Observer Corps of the First Fighter Command.

Food for Victory

Famed beauty spots in recreational New Hampshire are going to be used for the production of food this year. The Maplewood Club at Bethlehem will not be open for guests this year. But the extensive properties, including the poultry and dairy farms as well as the vegetable gardens, will produce in the interest of Food for Victory. As a matter of fact considerable extra land at the Maplewood Club will be farmed this year. At the Eastern Slope Inn in North Conway decorative flower gardens will give way to vegetable gardens, laid out to be attractive as well as productive. In the same vein many owners of summer estates are plowing up land that hasn't been farmed in recent years. While agricultural leaders express the belief that the regular farmers must be counted on for the major food production, these various individual endeavors are expected to contribute at least in a small way.

Milk Carrying

The ODT is seeking to cut the mileage of milk carrying trucks in New Hampshire. The conservation is being sought both in the distribution and the collection of milk. The ODT says that the larger distributors in the larger communities have already cut this mileage extensively through adoption of every-other-day deliveries. The ODT feels that additional savings in mileage can be made by the smaller dealers. In the Colebrook area a plan has been put into operation under which 100,000 truck miles a year will be saved. A similar plan to eliminate duplication of transportation is now being worked out in the Lancaster milk supply area. And as quickly as possible the ODT will work out other such mileage saving plans in order to assure the preservation of trucking facilities for the duration.

Retirement Plan

A plan to establish a general retirement plan for New Hampshire State employees has been tabled until the 1945 session of the lawmakers. An agreement to this effect has been reached between the lawmakers appropriations committee and officials of the State Employees' Association. The retirement plan would have cost the State an estimated $173,000 a year. It is expected that a small appropriation will be made to finance a further study of the plan. The State Employees' Association took its action in order not to jeopardize "cost of living" war-time wage increases now being considered by the appropriations committee.

Mrs. Walker-Crowley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass., May 5—Mrs. Gertrude Walker-Crowley, singer and music teacher, who passed on here yesterday, appeared on the concert stage for many years and conducted voice studios in Salem and Boston.

She was a direct descendant of Roger Conant, founder of Salem. Mrs. Walker-Crowley organized and conducted the Choral Art Society of Salem, and was a sponsor and patron of the Men's Singing Club of Beverly.

Mrs. Walker-Crowley was an active suffragist. She served for several years as vice-president and secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association of Salem. She was associated for 25 years with her husband in the social activities department of the Beverly Y. M. C. A. She was a member of the Boston Professional Women's Club, and a member of First Parish Unitarian Church of Salem.

Irish Feeling on Neutrality Declared Stronger Than Ever

Irish feeling on neutrality in the European war is stronger than ever, Robert Brennan, Irish Minister to the United States, declared today in an interview at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. The Irish Minister, who is in Boston to address the annual dinner meeting of the Eire Society stated that "no price could be paid Ireland which would recompense her for going into this war."

"If the Nazis should attack us we would put up a stiff fight," he declared. "The enemies of Germany will come to our assistance," he added.

Mr. Brennan, who was accompanied by Joseph D. Brennan, Irish Consul in Boston, who is no relation, pointed out that all four political parties in Eire favor neutrality, the Dail supports it, the Roman Catholic and Protestant churches, and even some pro-British circles are as firm on the policy as the Irish themselves.

Taken to Task

Mr. Brennan also said that an independent Irish newspaper took to task in an indignant editorial, another journal which declared that the party of Eamon de Valera had fostered the policy of neutrality. The former paper declared that all parties in Eire were in favor of the policy, Mr. Brennan said.

If the professions are sincere that the peace after the war will be based on justice, then Eire may expect to receive her due, Mr. Brennan said.

When the Irish people saw the war coming, Mr. Brennan said, they declared that this was something to keep out of—that it was to be a "struggle of titans." The Irish remembered, he said, that their population had been reduced almost half by the World War, and their land partitioned against the wishes of 80 per cent of the people, and that they had nothing to gain by another war.

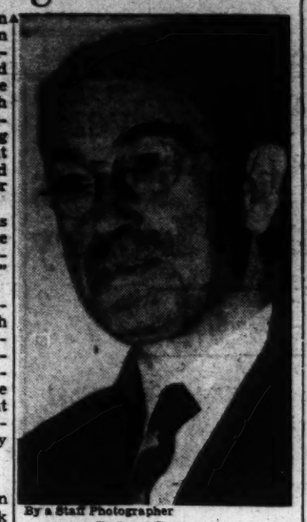
Set High Goal

A picture of an Ireland virtually self-sustaining through her own husbandry and agriculture was enthusiastically drawn by Mr. Brennan.

He declared that the Irish are aiming at the unprecedented total of 3,000,000 acres in cultivation, the highest percentage ever put to such use. Though Irish agriculture is hampered by lack of artificial manures, great advances are being made in the use of kelp and seaweed and improved methods of handling natural manures.

The Irish are being turned from a nation of white-bread eaters to dark-bread consumers, he stated, because 100 per cent of the wheat is now being taken from the grain, which gives the bread a brown color and is far more nutritious. Ireland now mills all of her own wheat, he continued, in lieu of the American and Canadian wheat which used to be imported.

Ireland now sells $150,000,000 in meats, butter, and dairy products to England, Mr. Brennan said, but is able to import $100,000,000 which gives her an unique trade balance of $50,000,000. In fact, he said that the Irish have now secured much of the trade which England used to carry on with Denmark and Holland.



By a Staff Photographer

Robert Brennan

Irish Minister to the United States to speak at the annual dinner of the Eire Society.

New Photo-Engraving Process Makes 3-Tone Plate Cheaply

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., May 5—A new photo-engraving process which reproduces a Ben Day line plate in three distinct tones without the costly intermediate art work has been developed here by Leroy F. Dyer, proprietor of the Wellesley Engravers.

The new process, called Tritone, is the latest achievement of the photo-engraving industry, and Mr. Dyer expects his unique method to have far-reaching effects on the printing and lithographic industries.

"The principal object of the process," according to Mr. Dyer's statement in applying for a patent, "is to produce a type of picture for advertising, illustrative, decorative, or other purposes where an artistic, novel, distinctive, and pleasing effect, resembling Ben Day line drawings, results from purely photographic operations, thus retaining far greater fidelity to the original at considerably less cost than would be possible by using artist drawings."

In explaining his process Mr. Dyer said that Tritone reproduces a picture in three tones, two of which are incorporated in the plate as printing surfaces and the third is produced by the paper itself in the non-printing areas of the plate.

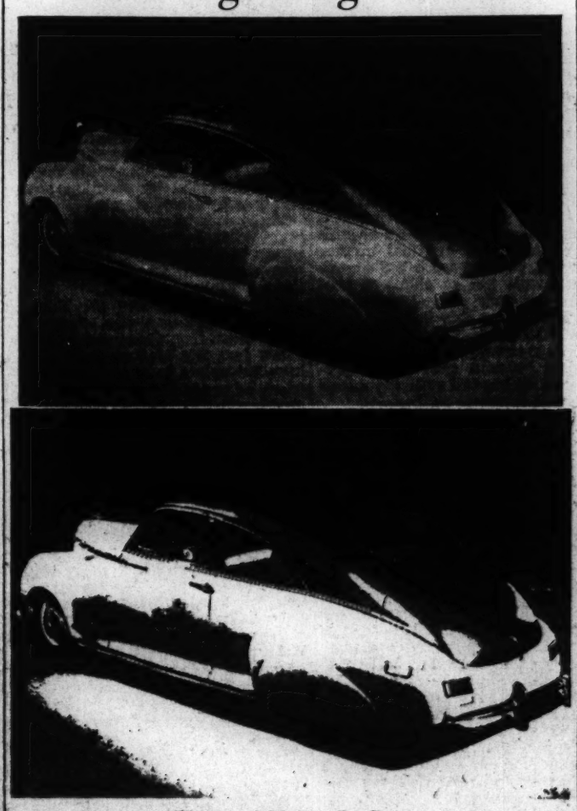
Mr. Dyer says his new process will not replace the regular half tones used in newspapers to illustrate news stories but that Tritone can be used with striking success on newspaper advertising copy.

For years, he points out, printers and advertisers have been seeking new ideas for pictures and ornamentation to give color and eye-appeal to their printed message. Tritone, in his opinion, will enable advertisers to get a new appeal into their copy. For, by using Tritone wide variations in pictorial effects are possible through many different kinds of Ben Day tints—coarse or fine, dots, cross hatch, vertical or angular patterns, or even fancy designs, he says.

One of the features of the Tritone process, Mr. Dyer asserts, is that it deletes undesirable detail and thus makes possible the use of photographs taken in war plants or in shipyards which, because of tell-tale landmarks, might otherwise be rejected for publication by the War Department.

The process of reproducing pictures in three tones is so simple, according to Mr. Dyer, that newspaper or printing plants wishing to avail themselves of the method can do so with the use of present equipment.

New Engraving Process



'Tritone' Makes Its Bow

Top—Regular 65-line halftone used by newspapers in picture reproduction. Bottom—How print from "Tritone" plate looks. The Ben Day line effect is obtained by the process. This is desirable for poster work and magazine advertising, and is obtained entirely without art work or tint laying.

Berman Appeals In Contempt Case

Frank E. Berman, Boston attorney held on contempt of court and fined $50 in connection with a small debtor case in Roxbury District Court, failed today to gain voidance of the contempt citation when Judge Henry T. Lummus of the Supreme Judicial Court dismissed his petition for a writ of error. Attorney Berman immediately took an appeal to the full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court.

Mr. Berman was held in contempt and fined by Judge Samuel Eisenstadt, Special Justice in the Roxbury District Court, several days ago for failure to examine a poor debtor in the small claims session. After spending some time in jail upon refusal to pay the fine, Mr. Berman was released in $100 bail by Judge Arthur W. Dolan of the Supreme Judicial Court. Pending outcome of his appeal he will remain out on bail.

In the proceedings before Judge Lummus today, Mr. Berman was represented by Harold F. Hathaway and John E. Hannigan. Assistant Attorney Roger Clapp argued against granting of the writ of error.

Talk on Thailand At Harvard Club

Thailand's place in world affairs will be the subject of an address this evening, at 8 o'clock, at the Harvard Club of Boston, by M. R. Seni-Pramoj, Thai Minister to Washington, who refused to recognize the capitulation of his country to the Japanese in 1941.

An outspoken representative of the "Free Thai" movement, he is a cousin of King Prajadhipok and a graduate of Oxford University. In December, 1941, he announced at a press conference in Washington that he would carry on his work as Minister regardless of the capitulation.

C. I. O. Turned Down

DRACUT, Mass., May 5 (AP)—Employees of the Merrimack Woolen Corporation have voted not to accept the Textile Workers of America [Congress of Industrial Organizations] as their bargaining agent, the National Labor Relations Board announced today.

Drive for Help Shows Maine's Labor Dearth

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 5—Two civilian recruiting programs were set up in Maine last week, indicating the extent to which the manpower shortage has reached into everyday life.

At a series of meetings conducted by the State Department of Education under direction of Commissioner Harry V. Gilson, a campaign was launched to enlist as many former teachers as possible, particularly married women, to return to the school rooms next autumn.

Mr. Gilson said the situation was most serious in the high schools, already crippled by loss of teachers. Maj. John T. Quinn of the State Selective Service foretold further difficulties when he said that superintendents and teachers who had been given temporary draft deferments probably would be called at the close of the school year.

As an impetus for many wives who are former teachers to return to teaching jobs Major Quinn pointed out that the fact a wife works no longer makes any difference in her husband's draft status, since wives are no longer considered dependents.

Recruiting of former teachers will be carried out jointly through the Maine Teachers' Association and the Citizens' Service Corps of the Civilian Defense, an organization of women leaders and workers who can reach into every home of every community.

The second recruiting program was instituted to sign up, train and place farm workers for the coming season. A. L. Deering, Director of the State Extension Service of the University of Maine, said the Extension Service would handle the recruiting task in co-operation with other agencies concerned with labor problems. Attending a conference on the farm worker problem were representatives of the Grange, United States Employment Service, Garden Clubs Federation, Maine Bankers Association, and the Citizens Service Corps.

Smith C. McIntyre, State Farm Labor Supervisor, said nine full-time emergency labor offices would be opened at various points in Maine to register labor and provide workers for farmers. Warning that it will be impossible to supply farmers with the exact types of laborers they want, leaders of the effort felt, nevertheless, that much would be accomplished particularly with the efforts being made by the high school boy and girl victory farm volunteers, the women's land army and local emergency corps in the various communities.

Potato Shortage

Even as these recruiting plans were being made, State Commissioner of Agriculture Carl R. Smith disclosed that Maine itself, the State in which the "Potato Empire" of Aroostook County is located, will undergo a serious potato shortage during the next few months. Many other sections of the country have been feeling the potato famine for several weeks, and the situation stands little chance of immediate improvement since there are left only about 2,000 carloads to be shipped out of Aroostook County, compared with 6,000 to 8,000 carloads on hand at this time last year.

Contradicting some accusations that Maine had been hoarding its potato supplies for its own use, Charles M. White, marketing chief of the Department of Agriculture, said the State was shipping 30 per cent more than a year ago and that cars were overloaded 12 per cent, carrying 450 one-hundred-pound bags each, instead of 400 as in normal years.

Mr. White said a potato "black market" has been in operation to some extent, but that it has been difficult to track it down, since the dealers have paid ceiling prices and then provided a premium through excessive loading-pay given to farmers. A recent Government order requiring a permit from the Department of Agriculture to ship potatoes has finally curbed the "black market," he said.

Commissioner Smith offered a more optimistic picture for the coming year with the announcement that a 13 per cent increase in potato acreage is planned in Maine this year, but he added weather conditions, the manpower situation, the new machinery, "the biggest bottleneck," would all have an effect on success of the program.

The Army will take a large percentage of the Maine crop next year for its dehydration plants, several of which are to be built this year, bringing the total in Maine to eight or nine.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Not So Cold

Boston and Vicinity: Not quite so cold tonight and Thursday forenoon. Moderate winds diminishing tonight.

Southwestern Maine: Continued cold with light frost tonight; slowly rising temperature Thursday forenoon.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Not so cold tonight and Thursday forenoon; scattered light showers.

Massachusetts, Connecticut: Not so cold tonight and Thursday forenoon; scattered light showers Thursday forenoon.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 12:56 a. m.; height 9.7 feet. Thursday, 1:08 a. m.; height 10.4 feet.

Boston Faces Increase In Delinquency

By Laura Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston is facing a sharp increase in juvenile delinquency, according to figures dislosed to The Christian Science Monitor today.

This year's commitments by the juvenile court to the Middlesex County Training School at North Chelmsford, Mass., already total 55. This is exactly half the number committed during the entire year 1942 in the same school. Truancy from the public schools shows a similar increase, officials declare.

A need for quick, effective, and enlightened action arises at a time when there is a loud cry, "Don't give a child a record."

The laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts so safeguard the "record" of a juvenile offender that it is of very little potential disadvantage to him in adult life.

The record of a child's appearance in juvenile court is "not available to anyone except the child, his parent, his attorney, or the court in a subsequent criminal proceeding." This quotation is from the general laws pertaining to "Protection and Care of Children, and Proceedings Against Them."

Filed Apart

The court record against a child is filed apart from all adult records, so that if the query is ever made concerning him in adult life, "has he a court record?" the files say "No" provided he has committed no offense since the age of 17. Furthermore, civil service applications in this State make the same provision.

Until last year the juvenile court records were so confidential that even the Army and Navy were denied access to them. This has now been changed because the armed services were able after much persuasion to convince the court authorities that many a case of mental unbalance, brought about by rigors of military training, could be avoided if it could be known before enlistment which young men were of such unstable character as to be poor material for the fighting forces.

The only occasions on which a youthful court record can work ill in adult life are: When and if the offender faces prosecution for a criminal offense, or if someone should wrongfully learn of the record and misuse it unlawfully. Chance of the latter, court officials declare, is so slight as to be negligible. Against it are the real advantages of bringing the delinquent into contact with the benign forces of the juvenile court.

No Mere Phrase

In Massachusetts this is no mere phrase, either. Laws relating to children in the Commonwealth are among the most enlightened in the country. One section, for instance, reflects somewhat the tone of the whole: "Sections dealing with delinquent children," it reads, "shall be liberally construed so that the care, custody and discipline of the children brought before the court shall approximate as nearly as possible that which they should receive from their parents, and that, as far as practicable, they shall be treated, not as criminals but as children in need of aid, encouragement and guidance."

And further "proceedings against children under said sections shall not be deemed criminal proceedings."

An illustration of how the Boston juvenile court works to benefit the child immediately he comes under its jurisdiction is shown in the case of an eight-year-old who "played hooky" from school so often that at last the truant officer reported it to the court. The child was found frequenting motion picture and burlesque theatres in an undesirable locality. He was picked up by the police, taken to court, and his mother called in. It was discovered that his home was unwholesome—his father was an habitual committer of petty crimes and was in jail at the moment, the same jail, in fact, in which the boy was detained while his case was being rounded up. A social agency equipped to take care of the boy was contacted by the court, and the boy was sent to a private home out in the country where he would be separated from the temptations of night life and gang life.

A year later, well fed, clean, happy, and normal, the boy confidentially told a representative from the court that he had been taken in, on those nights when he was down in the crowded theatre district, by a group of older men, who had taught him improper practices and had made him feel important.

This is only one of many cases, where a child got a court record, but also got all the benefits of juvenile court treatment.

Which is better, the court asks, to save a record or save a child?

Family Unity in War Effort

Brother and Sister Train at Same Army Camp

When brother and sister receive their Army training at the same post, it's a symbol of the unity in Army ranks which is expected to win the war. Auxiliary Genevieve Wallace Sullivan of Company 1, 31st Regiment, Fourth WAAC Training Center, and her brother, Private Bradley Wallace of Company D, SCSU 1112, may not see much of each other during their rigorous training, but at least they know they are pulling together for the same cause.

Food Rationing in the U. S. Marks Its First Anniversary

Continued from Page 1

mum prices. However, no store can sell above the community ceiling.

Representative Herter, who will conduct next Monday's public hearings at the State House, said today that both morning and afternoon sessions had been planned, in an effort to cover as much ground as possible. Spokesmen from several groups have asked to appear before the Sub-Committee, Mr. Herter said, adding that "no doubt we could profitably carry on hearings in Boston for a week or longer, but we are obliged to limit it to a single day because of other pressing demands on the time of the members of the Committee."

On the Republican Sub-Committee with Mr. Herter are Representatives Carroll Reece, of Tennessee; William J. Miller, of Connecticut; Reid F. Murray, of Wisconsin; Joseph Clark Baldwin, of New York; Richard P. Gale, of Minnesota; Hugh D. Scott, of Pennsylvania; James C. Auchincloss, of New Jersey; Daniel Ellison, of Maryland; Chester E. Merrow, of New Hampshire; and Winifred C. Stanley, of New York.

Louis A. Webster, Commissioner of Agriculture in Massachusetts, will be the first witness at the hearing, to be followed by spokesmen for the following groups, in this order, Mr. Herter said: 1, Producers of milk, vegetables, and fish; 2, Food processors; 3, Wholesalers; 4, Retailers; 5, Institutions, hospitals, hotels, and restaurants, and 6, Consumers.

The Sub-Committee will accept briefs and other documentary data in addition to brief testimony, Chairman Herter said. "We are going after facts and nothing but facts," he asserted.

Meantime, by way of marking the first anniversary of food rationing in the country, the OPA today issued the following rationing facts and figures. It pointed out that although tires and automobiles had been rationed prior to May, they affected only a segment of the population. Sugar rationing affected every person in the country.

War Ration Book 1—the sugar book—ran into an edition of 131,600,000 copies. The No. 2 book—canned goods and meats—hit 126,331,000 copies.

The year of sugar rationing saw 2,252,338,000 pounds of refined consumed in home use, and 863,552,000 pounds used for home canning. Institutional and industrial use took the balance of the 8,775,706,000 pounds rationed during the year.

Home consumption of coffee is 30 per cent less than it was in 1941. While there were not sufficient supplies on hand to meet consumer demands when rationing began, the situation has changed today, and there is a balance between supply and demand.

Processed foods have put approximately 6,000,000,000 blue points into circulation monthly by consumers. And meats, cheese, fats, and canned fish have rolled up a monthly circulation of approximately 8,000,000,000 red stamps.

Rationing of shoes by surprise prevented hoarding, and was extremely effective, the OPA reports.

Ration certificates issued for tires, recaps, and tubes for passenger cars and trucks totaled 40,322,000 between January, 1942, and May, 1943. Between March 2, 1942, and March 1, 1943, 305,876 passenger automobiles were rationed. The number of passenger-car gasoline ration books outstanding on Jan. 1, 1943, was: A—25,000,000 (including those with B and C books); B—6,400,000; C—3,600,000.

Lower Vote Age Refused by House

The Massachusetts House today supported an adverse report by a Committee on Constitutional Law on an order calling for a Constitutional Convention of the House and Senate to act on an amendment to the State Constitution to permit 18-year-olds to vote.

Arguing for a change in the State constitution to allow 18-year-olds to vote, Representative Charles J. McCaffrey (D), of Brockton, said:

"The Federal Government says that 18 years is a proper age to fight for democracy. We should say it is a proper age to vote."

Representative Henry D. Winslow (R), of Cambridge, House Chairman for the Committee on Constitutional Law, said that the proposal would be an opening wedge to allow 18-year-olds to hold public office.

Another order for a joint session of the House and Senate to discuss the graduated tax on income was also defeated.

Language Meeting May 8

The 40th annual meeting of the New England Modern Language Association will be held Saturday, May 8, at Northeastern University. Dr. Carl Stevens Ell, President of Northeastern, will give an address of welcome. Principal speaker at the meeting will be Prof. Ralph Barton Perry, of Harvard University, whose subject is "The Strategy of the Peace."

On Maritime School Rounds

Inspection by Seamen Service Head

Rear-Admiral Albert B. Randall, left, Commandant of the United States Maritime Service, today visited Boston on his tour of inspection of all Maritime Service Training Stations. Welcomed by Commander Sherman W. Reed, right, Superintendent of the Maritime Service Radio Training Station at Gallop's Island, Boston Harbor, Rear-Admiral Randall inspected the station at the island, the graduate station at the Seamen's Club, Boston, and the Regional Enrolling Office of the Service at 177 Milk Street. The Admiral is the first and only Merchant Marine officer to have the distinction of being commissioned Rear-Admiral in the United States Naval Reserve.

Gas Stamp Find Link In Court Action

Several thousand gasoline ration stamps found in a waste basket by a 14-year-old stamp collector who was searching for canceled stamps to add to his collection, figured in a public hearing this morning before Chief Hearing Commissioner Arthur L. Brown, of the Office of Price Administration.

John E. Nydam, gasoline station proprietor at Whitinsville, Mass., and his wife Clara, who works with him at the station pumping gasoline, appeared before the Commissioner in the Federal Building on charges of violation of the gasoline rationing regulations.

This is the first time in the City of Boston that one of these OPA hearings has been held in a Federal Courtroom. Heretofore, the hearings have been held at State OPA headquarters. This morning's hearing was the first of a series which will continue through tomorrow and Friday.

Young Shurick's Find

The hearing brought out the fact that Raymond Shurick of Whitinsville, a young stamp collector, was searching through a wastebasket for canceled stamps in the Uxbridge Town Hall one day last November. He found a quantity of gasoline ration coupons, evidently discarded there by the local Ration Board, which has an office in the Town Hall.

The boy gave some of the stamps to his brother, and some to "a fellow named Nydam," who gave him $2 and a package of cigarettes. He was told to go back and try to find some more.

His brother Charles, the hearing revealed, found about 2,000 "S" gasoline stamps. He turned 1,885 of these over to Chief of Police Cullen of Northbridge, and the latter notified the proper authorities and the investigation was begun.

Leniency Sought

Charges against Mr. Nydam and his wife included the accepting of gifts of coupons without giving gasoline in return; selling gasoline on many occasions without collecting coupons; selling gasoline for invalid coupons; selling newly retreaded tires without certificates; and selling new tires without certificates.

Counsel for the respondents, John S. Derham, admitted the truth of the accusations before the Commissioner, but would not confirm the finding of the ration stamps in the wastebasket. He asked the Commissioner to be as lenient as possible; that the Nydams had six children; and that the station was their only means of livelihood. He said that the Nydams just did not understand nor appreciate the seriousness of the offense with which they were charged.

The case was taken under advisement by the Commissioner who will reach a decision later. He has power to suspend the privilege of operating a gasoline station by the Nydams for the duration of the war.

All N. E. Members Of House Vote For Forand Tax Bill

N. E. Vote in Congress

New England's entire congressional delegation voted for the Robertson-Forand tax bill, adopted by the national House of Representatives yesterday, after it rejected the Carlson-Ruml measure.

In the roll call on the Carlson-Ruml measure all New England Representatives, except Representative Clare Boothe Luce of Connecticut, voted favorably, while all New England Democrats, except Representative Philip J. Philbin of Massachusetts, voted adversely.

The New England vote on the Robertson-Forand bill was:

Yeas

Republicans: Bates, Clason, Gifford, Goodwin, Herter, Holmes, Martin, Rogers, Treadway, and Wigglesworth of Massachusetts; Compton, Luce, McWilliams, Miller, Monkiewicz and Talbot of Connecticut; Fellows, Hale and Smith of Maine; Merrow and Stearns of New Hampshire; Plumley of Vermont. Democrats: Curley, Lane, McCormack and Philbin of Massachusetts; Fogarty and Forand of Rhode Island.

Nays

None.

The New England roll call on the vote of the Carlson-Ruml bill, which was rejected:

Yeas

Republicans: Bates, Clason, Gifford, Goodwin, Herter, Holmes, Martin, Rogers, Treadway and Wigglesworth of Massachusetts; Compton, McWilliams, Miller, Monkiewicz and Talbot of Connecticut; Fellows, Hale, and Smith of Maine; Merrow and Stearns of New Hampshire; Plumley of Vermont. Democrats: Philbin of Massachusetts.

Nays

Republicans: Luce of Connecticut. Democrats: Curley, Lane and McCormack of Massachusetts; Fogarty and Forand of Rhode Island.

Three Deserters Get Prison Terms

CONCORD, N. H., May 5 (AP)—Three conscientious objectors charged with deserting from a camp at Thornton were given long prison sentences in Federal District Court today. All pleaded guilty.

Judge George F. Morris sentenced Julian Jaynes of Newton, Mass., and Paton Price of New York City to four years in prison and Charles Suitt of New York City to three years.

Young Folk Lend an Eager Ear

By a Staff Photographer

Who Says Children Don't Like Story Hours?

Boys and girls enjoy a story hour conducted by Mrs. Catharine Fraleigh Brooks, Children's Librarian of the Codman Square Branch of the Boston Public Library.

Children Like These Boston Story Hours

Children of this generation don't like stories? Nonsense, says Miss Elizabeth Gordon, Deputy Supervisor of Work with Children at the Boston Public Library.

If you're not convinced, just slip quietly into the back of the room during one of the weekly story hours conducted by the Boston Library and its 30 branches. Note the absorption with which the youngsters listen. Their only impatience will be with any noise that interferes with their hearing. True, there may be a few older boys standing in the rear of the room with an air of nonchalant unconcern. Look more closely. Doesn't the eager expression in their eyes give them away?

More than 1,000 story hours a year are being held in these libraries, according to Miss Gordon. Approximately 60,000 boys and girls come and listen and return. Even the parents who accompany the littler ones seem to enjoy the stories as much as the children.

Wherever a group gathers 'round a teller, you will find a variety of nationalities represented. Sometimes as many as 14, says Miss Gordon.

Most of the story hours are conducted by Mr. and Mrs. John Cronan and Mrs. Margaret Powers, professional story tellers, who visit all the public schools and some of the branch libraries. They also conduct the ones at the central library at Copley Square. In all other cases the stories are told by the children's librarians.

Story hours are not routine affairs, as Miss Gordon will tell you. Some of the branches have "party story hours" or "doll story hours" or "poetry hours," illustrated with music.

Last summer the Hyde Park and Jamaica Plain playgrounds had story hours conducted by the children's librarians in those districts. So enthusiastic were the boys and girls that many of them arrived an hour before the scheduled time in order to obtain front-row seats. The Boston Public Library hopes to continue these and to inaugurate new playground story hours this coming summer. If this is not possible, special arrangements will be made at the nearest branch library.

Brookline Keeps Pay-Go Plan

Reiterating its stand on the local pay-as-you-go policy, the Brookline Committee on Advanced Planning and Budgeting has proposed a program of so-called capital projects entailing an aggregate expenditure of $3,844,030 to be undertaken by the town during the next six years.

The recommendations are contained in the committee's annual report to the selectmen. Other proposals provide for capital improvements costing $1,922,500.

Borrowing a total of $2,375,405 on permanent loans to be added to the funded debt of the town to finance the program in part was urged.

Proposed for the current year are 12 projects calling for an aggregate expenditure of $83,100. Among these are construction of a gymnasium for the Pierce School, $65,000, and purchase of a new fire struck, $15,000, for which appropriations were made last year but not spent; remodeling the Town Hall and second floor of police headquarters, $6,000; relaying underground steampipes supplying hospital, $10,000; establishing headquarters for welfare department, $5,000; street betterment, $6,500; drains and sewers, $30,700; improvements at Walnut Hill Cemetery, $1,000; pumping station, $3,500; renting of voting machines, $900.

Outstanding projects contemplated for next year are construction of the long-planned new Town Hall, for which $300,000 is allocated, to be completed at an additional cost of $300,000 in 1945.

Holidays Plan Strikes Snag

Labor leaders and legislators today went into a huddle to seek methods of avoiding abrogation of labor contracts if the Legislature legalizes celebration of the May 30 and July 4 holidays on Sunday this year as proposed by Governor Saltonstall.

After labor officials had told members of the Legislative Committee on Constitutoinal Law that he holiday shift would abrogate union contracts with manufacturers and other employers, committee members conferred with Governor Saltonstall for a short time. During the conference Governor Saltonstall, it was learned, expressed a desire to avoid contract abrogation, and a new meeting of the Constitutional Law Committee with labor leaders was arranged to seek provisions to protect contracts.

The labor leaders had told the committee that abolition of the Monday celebration of the two holidays would prevent workmen from collecting time-and-a-half for those days, as provided under Federal orders governing holiday pay.

Union officials protesting against the Governor's holiday proposal were Thomas E. Wilkerson, Legislative Agent for the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor; Sidney Grant, Legislative Agent of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; William J. Doyle, President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, and Ernest A. Johnson, President of the Building Trades Council.

Earlier the Rev. W. M. McNair, President of the Lord's Day League, told the committee that his organization opposed using Sunday for patriotic celebrations.

Boston Knows 'Mystery Man'

The "mystery man of R Street, Washington," central figure in a Congressional investigation of war contracts, was revealed in Boston today to be none other than Monroe Kaplan, owner of the gray-coated, imposing Victorian dwelling at 119 Perkins Street in Jamaica Plain.

In Washington, the "mystery man" is known as John P. Monroe, whose lavish entertainments at his R Street mansion are undergoing an extensive investigation in connection with the issuance of huge war contracts. He has maintained a residence at Perkins Street for more than 10 years, although the place has not been used very much in the last several years, it was learned.

The "mystery man of R Street" was also the "mystery man of Perkins Street" when he used his Jamaica place for lavish after-theater entertainments, attended once by former prize fighter Jack Dempsey. In Washington his parties attracted the Hapsburg pretenders, Senators, Generals and highly placed administrative figures, including Secretary of the Navy Knox.

The John P. Monroe of Washington is listed in Boston circles as broker, promoter and textile mill executive Monroe Kaplan. In the course of his Boston career he held such posts as President of the U. S. Capital Corporation, and General Manager of a North Adams textile mill.

Bay State First to Require Listing Of Blind on Basis of Remediableness

Massachusetts will become the first state in the nation to require registration of its blind persons when a bill, passed by the present Legislature and signed by the Governor on March 17, becomes law on June 17.

The bill was prepared and filed by State Director William H. McCarthy of the State Division of the Blind and it will make it mandatory for all physicians or others treating patients, to report blindness within 30 days after that condition has been established.

Commenting today on the new law Mr. McCarthy declared that 50 per cent of all blindness is preventable and that 25 per cent of those reported as blind have conditions that could be remedied. He predicted that within 10 or 12 years nearly every state would adopt a similar law following the Massachusetts lead.

He said that Massachusetts had pioneered in work with the blind having had the first institution for treatment of those who do not see—Perkins Institute at Watertown—and the first State Commission forthe Blind, now called the Division for the Blind.

The new law, Mr. McCarthy said, will bring to the attention of the Division for the Blind many cases now not known. It will also acquaint many blind persons for the first time with the opportunities for assistance which the Division provides.

"Ignorance, fear, embarrassment and other reasons have prevented many blind, or incipient blind persons, from appealing to the Division's office for the aid which it could give them," Mr. McCarthy said.

Council Confirms Naming of Cotton

Governor Saltonstall's appointment of Joseph R. Cotton of Lexington as Associate Justice of the Land Court was confirmed today by the Executive Council without a record vote. Mr. Cotton, now serving as Secretary and Counsel to the Governor, will succeed the late Judge Clarence Smith.

Immediately after the Council action it was disclosed officially that Mr. Cotton will not take his oath of office as a judge until after prorogation of the Legislature. Mr. Cotton is so conversant on legislative issues that the Governor wants him to remain in the executive office until the Legislature winds up its 1943 session, possibly by the end of May.

The Council also approved expenditure of $21,488 by the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps for 15 trucks bought from the White Motor Company. In March, 1942, the Council approved purchase of 50 trucks at a cost of $75,000, of which those just purchased constituted the first delivery.

Children's Care Given as Boston Wartime Task

Mobilization of Greater Boston's recreation forces to counter increasing juvenile delinquency was urged last night by Charles K. Brightbill, Regional Recreation Representative of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, at a dinner conference of the Citizens' Committee on Playgrounds and Recreation at the Twentieth Century Association.

Quoting figures which showed a rise of 60 per cent in juvenile delinquency in Massachusetts, he said that the war had created many more social problems with youngsters. Children must be cared for in war times as well as in peace, he said, and he advocated expanded recreational programs in every community in a continuous operation 12 months of the year.

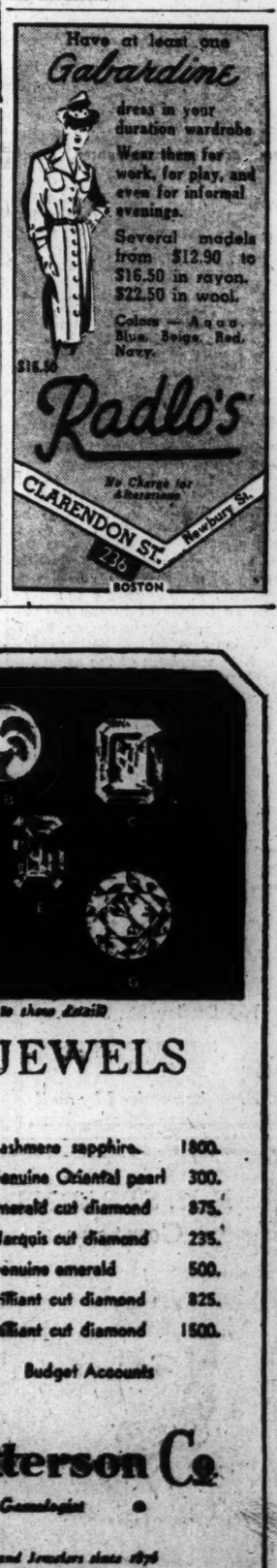
"There are three fundamental institutions—church, school, and home," said Mr. Brightbill. "We must not sacrifice the institutions we are fighting for. War needs manpower, machines, and morale. We can get manpower and machines by legislation, but they are useless without morale."

Mr. Brightbill also cited the action of the Army and Navy in setting up recreation programs, and declared that recreation was playing an increasingly important part in the winning of the war.

Harry Kalus, legislative agent for the City, reviewed legislation submitted for the Boston recreation program. Mayor Tobin, Honorary Chairman of the meeting, was represented by Charles A. Coyle, the Mayor's Secretary. Community singing was led by William M. Mullen, City of Boston Director of Recreation. Mrs. Moses Williams presided.

Exhibit to Mark Invasion of Holland

A striking exhibit recalling the third anniversary of Germany's invasion of the Netherlands will be displayed in the WRUL Building in Boston beginning May 10. John Van Panhuis, Dutch Consul in Boston, will preside at the opening ceremonies. Guest speakers will be Maj. Sidney Van Den Berg, head of the Netherlands Military Registration Office in New York. His talk will be "The Netherlands Fighting Forces During and After the Invasion."



Lens enlarged to show detail

FINER JEWELS

A. Cashmere sapphire	1800.
B. Genuine Oriental pearl	300.
C. Emerald cut diamond	875.
D. Marquis cut diamond	235.
E. Genuine emerald	500.
F. Brilliant cut diamond	825.
G. Brilliant cut diamond	1500.

Budget Accounts

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Hunt-Spiller Strike Likely To End Tonight

Settlement of the two-day strike at the Hunt-Spiller Manufacturing Corporation of South Boston was expected late today by participants in conference at the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration at the State House.

The strike started in an unauthorized way. A crane operator slipped up on his work, was warned, and then discharged. He was well liked among the men, and he and others then promoted a mass walkout three days after he was let out. The union did not know of the strike until after it began. It did not deny the charge of negligence, nor assert the man was discriminated against for union activity.

The question of a union among the striking employees was settled by an election on March 10 of this year held by the National Labor Relations Board. In the foundry the employees participating voted 201 for a union, and 8 no, in the machine shop 146 yes and 25 no.

This vote, however, did not introduce trade unionism into the company. It simply put the semi-skilled and unskilled workers into the union. Previously the company had dealt for nearly 40 years with a union of its skilled men.

These were organized into a local of the International Molders and Foundryworkers Union of North America. The new angle at the plant consisted of their organization taking in the workers of lesser or no skill.

Historically the molders' union had confined itself to the skilled journeymen workers. It is only recently that its national organization has broadened its policy to include all the workers. In doing so at the South Boston foundry, the distinction between the skilled and unskilled was still retained within the union. The journeymen remained in their own local of the molders, while a new local was set up to include the semi and unskilled. It was the newly organized group that walked out, while the skilled men of the old-time local refused to strike.

Today saw all except a few maintenance men out, because the company shut down the plant yesterday noon and sent everybody home.

Debate between principals at the State House ran until midnight last night and then broke off without result. The session began at 4:30 p. m. Daniel J. Boyle, member of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, began it. He was joined by Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the Board, James T. Moriarty, Commissioner of Labor and Industries, E. Frank Ward, a Conciliator of the United States Department of Labor, Lieut. Commander L. F. Maider, District Industrial Relations Officer for the Navy, and Major Gerald M. Coxe, Chief of the Labor Branch of the First Service Command for the Army.

Royal Barry Wills' Works on Exhibition

An exhibition of the architectural work of Royal Barry Wills, prominent New England designer of small homes, has opened at the Architectural Club on Somerset Street for a showing through May 15. Doors open weekdays from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., and on Tuesdays and Thursdays the hall will be opened evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.

The interplay of black and white on colored backgrounds depicting today's and tomorrow's home as well as dozens of homes already designed and built under Mr. Wills' direction provide fascinating study for both members of the architectural profession and the general public. Mr. Wills has built many houses in the higher-than-$10,000 brackets, but the exhibition leads even the stranger to suspect that the architect's chief delight is the mellowed-looking cottage with the short, fat chimney in the center and the gracious, flowing lines of the colonial Cape Codder.

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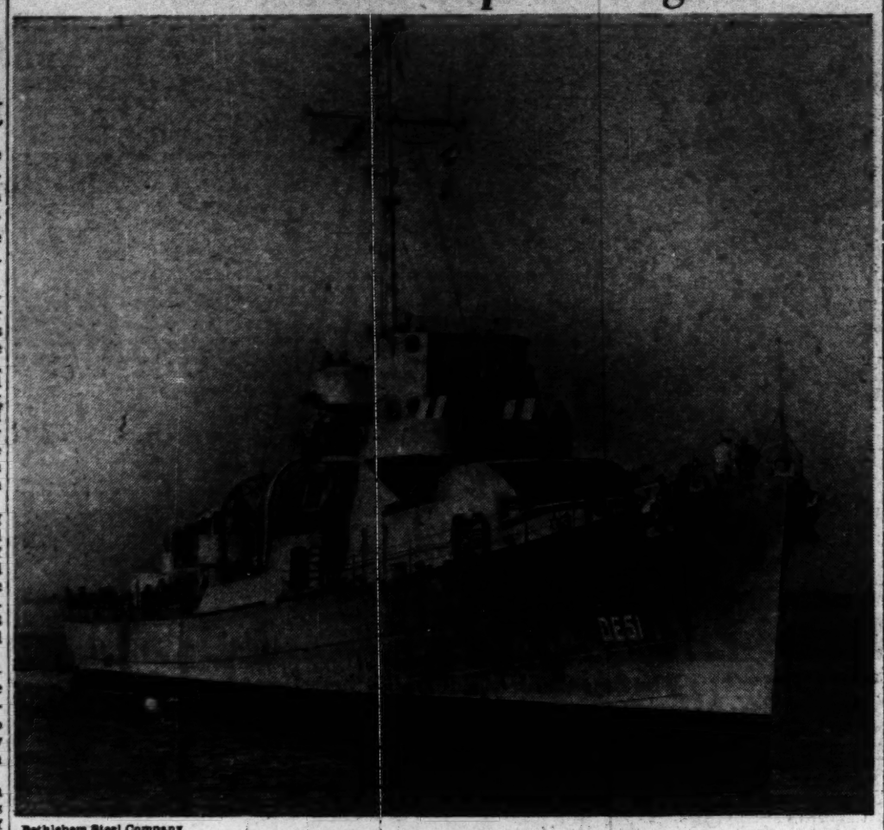
From Fields to Ships at Hingham



Bethlehem Steel Company

What Can Be Accomplished in 15 Months

Although the big new Bethlehem-Hingham Shipyard at Hingham, Mass., was only vacant fields 15 months ago, construction beginning Feb. 19, 1942, it has already finished 40 naval ships of its first type, and begun building of destroyer escort vessels. First of these has just been finished. It had its trials last week.

Important Dates For Consumers

Meats and Butter

Today—Red "E" and "F" stamps in War Ration Book 2, now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening fats and oils, and canned fish. These stamps will expire on May 31.

May 9—Red "G" stamps become valid.

May 16—Red "H" stamps become valid.

May 23—Red "J" stamps become valid.

All May stamps will expire on May 31.

Canned Goods

Today—May Blue Stamps "G," "H" and "J" now valid and will be good throughout May.

Sugar and Coffee

May 31—Last day for sugar ration stamp No. 12, good for 5 pounds.

May 30—Last day for coffee ration stamp No. 23, good for one pound.

Gasoline and Fuel Oil

July 21—No. 5 coupons in Gasoline Ration "A" books good for 3 gallons each through this date.

Today—No. 5 fuel-oil coupon now valid until autumn for 10 and 100 gallons, depending on class.

Tires

Today—Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either grade I or grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

May 31—Final date for second inspection of C book-holders' tires and truck tires.

Shoes

June 15—Stamp No. 17 in Ration Book 1—Sugar book—good for one pair of shoes through this date. Local ration boards now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Worcester Woman Heads 'Mother' Group

Mrs. Elizabeth Horne of Worcester was elected President of the Massachusetts State Chapter of World War Mothers of New England at the annual two-day convention which closed today at the Hotel Bradford. Her fellow officers are: Mrs. May McNamara of Gloucester, First Vice-President; Mrs. John Robinson of Haverhill, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Ellen Morrissey of Cambridge, Treasurer; Mrs. Emily Cunningham of Milton, Chaplain, and Mrs. Bride Condon of Medford, Historian.

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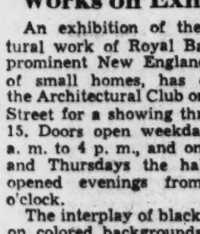

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Economist Reports Civilians Want to Eat More in Wartime

Food Problems in New England

Although Uncle Sam's farmers produced in 1942 the largest bumper crop in the nation's history, many people are puzzled and confused today by the present apparent scarcity of food. There is no real scarcity of food, according to George W. Westcott, agricultural economist at Massachusetts State College.

The trouble comes, he says, in the fact that we civilians want to eat more than we did before the war—20 or 25 per cent more—simply because we have more money to spend. When fighting a global war, it is not possible to have all we would like to have of everything, including food, he added.

We will have as much to eat in 1943 as we had during the prewar years, Mr. Westcott says. The only difference is that there will be more of some kinds of food and less of others. We'll have to get along with less fruit, sugar, coffee, cocoa, butter, and canned goods. There will be fewer vegetables, and less meat.

"Our fighting forces are doing their part and the farmers are doing their part to produce the food the fighters need," said Mr. Westcott. "We on the home front can do our part by saving, sharing, and stopping rumors."

School Milk Program

An urgent appeal was sent today of Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, by Daniel J. McDevitt, Chairman of the Boston School Committee, advising him that the Committee favors continuance of aid to communities for carrying on the school lunch and milk program. It was urged that appropriations cut from the U. S. Department of Agriculture Supply Bill should be restored.

"The school lunch and milk program," Mr. McDevitt said, "has benefited school children, as noted in their improved nutrition, increased height and weight, greater resistance . . . and generally improved school work."

Victory Farm Volunteers

Gov. Sumner Sewall of Maine and State Agricultural Commissioner Carl R. Smith joined today in an appeal to boys and girls in the State's secondary schools to enroll as Victory Farm Volunteers to provide additional farm labor. Governor Sewall termed it "a practical way to turn their patriotic enthusiasm into productive work, growing food for fighting men and war workers."

Commissioner Smith added that "our Maine farmers, with help already at hand, can plant more than they can care for and harvest. They will hesitate to do so, however, unless they have assurance that they can get additional help when it is needed."

Lose Some Sugar?

If you lost some sugar yesterday in the vicinity of Brighton, and you can identify same at the Brighton Police Station, Detective Larry O'Connor, who found a bag containing 60 pounds of the sweetening, will turn it over to you. It is thought that probably it was dropped from a passing truck.

Festival Presents Contest Winners In Music Program

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The American Music Festival, sponsored by the Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs, observes Youth Day by presenting the contest winners, Mary Perrino, pianist, and Estelle Freedman, soprano, WMEX, 8:30 p. m.

Favorite melodies from Victor Herbert's operettas will be heard tonight on Great Moments in Music. Jean Tennyson, soprano, and Jan Peerce, tenor, are soloists. George Sebastian conducts the orchestra and chorus, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Jane Withers and Charles Ruggles appear in the roles of father and daughter, and next door neighbors of Lionel Barrymore, in "The Mayor of the Town," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Constance Bennett and John Wayne co-star in an original dramatization on Soldiers With Wings. Guests on the program are members of the crew of the "Jack, the Ripper," American plane which took part in many European raids, MBS-WNAC, 9:30 p. m.

Annabella, movie star, is to appear as guest on Milton Berle's program, with Elsa Maxwell, Diane Courtney, Del Sharbutt. Music by David Broekman's orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Eddie Cantor will have Bonita Granville as his guest, NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Hub Choirs Combine

The combined choirs of the Boston Conservatory of Music and the St. John's Methodist Church of Watertown will give two presentations of "Elijah" by Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, the first performance taking place in the concert room of the Conservatory, Thursday evening, May 6, and the second at St. John's Church, Watertown, Sunday evening, May 9. Both are open to the public without charge.

'Extra' Gas Users Face OPA Inquiry

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP)—Declaring that East Coast gasoline supplies "are shorter now than at any time since the war began," Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown today announced a new and nation-wide campaign against pleasure driving on supplemental rations.

This time, cars will not be stopped on the highways, Mr. Brown said in declaring that it will not be a "snooping" campaign, but—

Drivers will be interviewed by police and OPA investigators on occasion, and in some cases "license numbers will be noted and the drivers will be asked to present an explanation to the district OPA office."

The drive is aimed only at non-essential use of "B" and "C" gasoline rations. Holders of A books only need not worry, and those who have extra rations are all right if they can prove their pleasure driving is burning up only the gasoline acquired with their A book.

However, Mr. Brown stressed that "with the limited amount of driving that an 'A' book permits it is impossible for anyone to travel very far or very often to race tracks, or to distant resorts, or for other non-essential purposes."

"Motorists found doing so and holding "B" or "C" rations probably are misusing their rations," he added.

He said the police will co-operate with the OPA investigators in turning in license numbers of drivers who attend race tracks and other amusement stops "out of keeping with their gas allowance."

An East Coast ban on pleasure driving for all motorists was lifted several weeks ago when the three-gallon weekly value of "A" book coupons was indirectly halved, by extension of the time which they must last. Although no campaign has previously been staged on a nationwide basis, supplemental coupons have never been supposed to be used for nonessential driving.

'Win With Willkie' Drive on in N. H.

By the Associated Press

Concord, N. H., May 5

William J. Britton of Wolfeboro, former Chairman of the State Republican Committee, announced today he had inaugurated a New Hampshire "Win With Willkie" for President campaign.

Mr. Britton said he believed there was increasing national backing for Wendell Willkie as the Republican candidate in the next election.

'Um-m-m! It's Goin' t' Be Good!'

By a Staff Photographer

Boy Bakers Put Finishing Touches on Jelly Roll

In preparation for the Annual Exhibition and Open House at the North Bennet Street Industrial School tomorrow, May 6, Louis Arcadipane is shown here ready to sprinkle powdered sugar on a delicious jelly roll being shaped up by Alfred Aloise. Both boys are members of the school's cooking class for boys. The exhibition is free, and will be open to adults from 7:30 to 10 Thursday evening.

Bay State House Proposes Inquiry Into ASCAP Methods

State House Roundup

Music making may bring more tax revenue into Bay State coffers as a result of a resolution just adopted by the Massachusetts House proposing an investigation of the business practices of ASCAP—the American Society of Composers and Publishers.

The resolution which seeks to determine whether the Society should be taxed by the State was unfavorably reported by the House Committee on Rules.

Representative John Henry Carroll (D) of Boston, who favored the investigation said: "There are 200 firms from Scollay Square to the Metropolitan Theater paying $30,000 a year to ASCAP for the use of music. If they are going to compel business men to pay them they should pay State taxes."

Real Estate Board

The Legislative Committee on Cities has reported favorably a bill to establish a board of real estate commissioners for the city of Boston. Only the chairman of the five-man board would be paid and he would receive up to $5,000. Purpose of the board would be to handle all real estate owned or acquired by the city. Mayor Tobin sponsored the bill.

Compensation Bill

The House yesterday refused to reconsider its earlier action in killing a proposal to boost workman's compensation maximum benefits from $20 to $22 a week and full maximum benefits from $4,500 to $6,000. The vote was 81 to 82.

Fireworks Bill

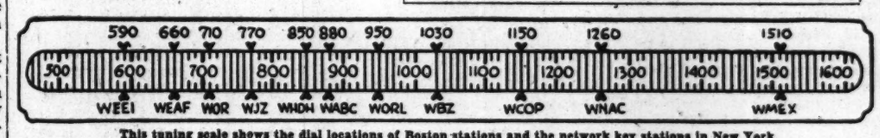
The House, without debate, passed to be engrossed a Senate bill restricting the sale and use of fireworks to public displays.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst

WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00	David Harum	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Braves - Giants baseball	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News comments	Parent-Teacher Forum	"Ma Perkins": sketch	game	Popular Music
3:30	You Know Answer?	Air Express Music	Pepper Young's Family	Baseball Interviews	"Do You Know?": quiz
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	Boston Braves-N. Y. Gi-	"Do You Know?": quiz
4:00	News service	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	ants baseball game	Johnny Long's Orchestra
4:15	Across the Caribbean	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Boston Braves-N. Y. Gi-	Duke Ellington's Orch.
4:30	Studio speaker	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	ants baseball game	Jimmie Lunceford's Orch.
4:45	Garden Almanac	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown"	Boston Braves-N. Y. Gi-	Shep Field's Orchestra
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	ants baseball game	Charlie Spivack's Orch.
5:15	Date Book; Follies	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Highway Patrol: drama	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	The WAAC Caravan	"Captain Midnight"	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	Comment: News	Concert Strings	News: Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15	Hollywood; Music	Newscast	The Answer Man: quiz	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics: music
6:30	Walk Cassell, songs	Bing Crosby, songs	Music: Chet Gaylord	News from Abroad	Light Classics: music
6:45	News: 6:55 J. Harsch	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge: Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James' Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W Vandercook, news	Yankee Starlets: songs	Richard Salinger: news
7:30	"Easy Aces": sketch	"The Lone Ranger":	Kay Ivers Melodeers	"California Melodies":	Richard Crooks, songs
7:45	"Mr. Keen": sketch	western drama	John Barry, comments	M Gray, songs; orch	Your Army
8:00	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Earl Godwin, news	'Mr. & Mrs. North': com.	"Sizing Up the News"	Irish Music
8:15	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Lum 'n Abner: sketch	'Mr. & Mrs. North': com.	"Singin' Sam": songs	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30	Drama at Midnight:	Manhattan at Midnight:	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Take-a-Card": quiz	American Musical Festi-
8:45	Hershalt: News	Jim Ameche, narrator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	with Wally Butterworth	val; Youth Day
9:00	Lionel Barrymore:	"John Freedom": drama	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Toch's
9:15	"Mayor of Town"	"John Freedom": drama	Shore; guest; orchestra	News Service	Quintet for Piano and
9:30	Milton Berle: vari-	Jan Garber's Orchestra	"Mr. District Attorney":	"Soldiers With Wings":	Strings
9:45	ety; orch.; guests	Orch.: "Short Mystery"	dramatic sketch; orch	Cadet orchestra; drama	Classical Album: News
10:00	Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news	Local Sports
10:15	Victor Herbert	Gracie Fields, songs	Musical Knowledge	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	Local Sports
10:30	War Correspondents	World's Most Honored	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news	Local Sports
10:45	News; World War II	Music	Musical Knowledge	Musical Roundup	Local Sports
11:00	Morton Gould's Or.	John Kirby's Orchestra	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Victory Night Watch
11:15	Joseph Saigeti	Harry Greene's Orch.	What Can I Do?: drama	Milt Herth's Trio	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:30	News; Wm. Shirer	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	Dance orchestra	Stars in Revue	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End: News

Thursday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies; Talk	
7:15	News; Home Town	Newscast	News comment	News comment	
7:30	Music; News	Musical program	News Service	Breakfast Band Box	
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News	Spike Jones' Orchestra	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Uncle Sam": drama	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Club	Air Express Music	News Service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Herb Lewis: Melodeers	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	Breakfast Club	Home Forum: talk	News; Ruth Moss	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Gospel Singers	Breakfast Club	Uncle Sam: drama	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Imogene Wolcott: food	"Spotlight Revue"	Studio speaker
9:45	Landt Trio: songs	Breakfast Club	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Musical Highlights	News; Military Band	News Commentator	Musical program
10:15	American Stories	Women and the War	"The O'Neills": drama	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Program	"Helpmate": drama	The Cheer-Up Gang; vo-	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	"A Woman of America"	calist; orchestra	Mason
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Breakfast Music: Inter.	Road of Life: sketch	'Headlines of Tomorrow'	"Kick-Conga!"
11:15	Second Husband: sk.	Breakfast Music: Inter.	Vic and Sade: sketch	New England Cupboard	B. Moynihan; J. Kiley
11:30	"Bright Horizon":	Lily Carlisle Interviews	Snow Village": sketch	"Yankee House Party":	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"Poll of Hits"	"David Harum": sketch	variety show, with orch	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News: Hum and Strum	Bonke Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Uncle Sam": drama	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills: women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	Our Gal Sunday: sk.	Hour: music; speakers	program	Musical Roundup; Talk	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Farm talk	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"Aunt Jenny": sketch	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:30	Vic & Sade: sketch,	Seth's Village Canteen	"Big Sister": sketch	News; Fashion talk	Curtain Time; Ruth
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Krave, songs
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Good Food Buys"	'Light of the World': sk	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Dramatic sketch	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	"We Love & Learn"	Studio Orchestra	"The Guiding Light": sk.	Sports program	"Uncle Sam": drama
2:45	"Pepper Young"	Studio Orchestra	Hymn Recital	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00	"David Harum"	Morton Downey, songs	'Mary Marlin': sketch	Boston Braves - N. Y.	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Treasury Star Parade	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Giants baseball game	Popular Music
3:30	You Know Answer?	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Braves - N. Y.	"Do You Know?": quiz
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book talk	"Right to Happiness"	Giants baseball game	"Do You Know?": quiz
4:00	Elizabeth Remis	Air Express Music	'Backstage Wife': sketch	Boston Braves - N. Y.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
4:15	Across Caribbean	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Giants baseball game	Teddy Powell's Orchestra
4:30	Women, Home Front	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Braves - N. Y.	Benny Goodman's Orch.
4:45	Bill Elliott, songs	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown"	Giants baseball game	Tony Pastor's Orchestra
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, comment	Count Basie's Orchestra
5:15	Date Book; Follies	Dick Tracy: sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong": sk	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Highway Patrol": dr.	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	The WAAC Caravan	"Captain Midnight"	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	Sports; Music Interlude	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15	Hollywood; Music	Newscast	Dinner Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics: music
6:30	Frazier Hunt, news	A. Tempelton: Fighting	Music; M. Janice, songs	News from Abroad	Light Classics: music
6:45	F. B. Kennedy, news	for Home; Stars Revue	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Or.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Richard Salinger: News
7:30	"Easy Aces": comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs	Bob Burns: "Arkansas	Concert Album	Good News Hour; re-
7:45	"Mr. Keen": drama	"You and the War"	Traveler": music; guests	Fred Lang, news	ligious program
8:00	Ransom Sherman:	Earl Godwin, news	Frank Morgan; Fanny	Music in Variety	Treasury Star Parade
8:15	variety program	Lum 'n' Abner:	Brice; H. Stafford; orch	Velsey Hurd, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30	Death Valley: news	America's Town Meeting:	"Aldrich Family": sketch	"The Busy Mr. Bingle":	Bonnie Baker in Music
8:45	Death Valley; News	"Should We Participate	"Aldrich Family": drama	comedy series	"What's Going On?": talk
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	In a World Full of	Music Hall: Bob Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Chopin:
9:15	teur program	Peace?"	music; Lum and Abner	News Service	Preludes, Opus 28
9:30	Stage Door Canteen	Richard Himber's Orch.	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis;	Treasure Hour of Song;	Classical Album: Chopin:
9:45	Stage Door Canteen	Orch.; Short Mysteries	orch.; Basil Rathbone	soloists; orchestra	Preludes, Opus 28
10:00	"The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing	Carry Moore; Jimmy	Paul Sullivan, news	News Service
10:15	"The First Line"	Green Fields, songs	Durante; Cugat; Orch.	Chuck Foster's Orchestra	Here's How to Listen
10:30	H. Morgenthau, Jr.:	World's Most Honored	"Today's News"; drama;	Paul Schubert, news	Victory Night Watch
10:45	News: World War II	Music	guest speakers; orch.	Musical Roundup	Glen Gray's Orchestra
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	John Kirby's Orchestra	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Glen Miller's Orchestra
11:15	Ridout; Music	Harry Green's Orchestra	What Can I Do?: drama	Milt Herth's Trio	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
11:30	"Good Listening":	Fishermen's Program	Music of the New World:	So. American Serenade:	Day's End: music
11:45	quiz show	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Josef Stopak, conductor	Bob Stanley's Or.; tenor	Day's End: News

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.62 meg., 31 m.

London—6:30 p. m.—"The War at Sea." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—5:45 p. m.—Program in English. RKR, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Caracas—7:00 p. m.—Songs of Latin-America, YVRNM, 6.30 meg., 48.4 m.

London—7:15 p. m.—Music. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSH, 6.11 meg., 49 m.

Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLQ6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.

Guatemala—7:45 p. m.—Liberty Program. TGWA, 6.66 meg., 31 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks: J. B. Priestley. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSI, 6.11 meg., 49 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKR, 11.9 meg., 25.2 m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLQ2, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.; VLQ6, 9.58 meg., 31 m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 6.66 meg., 31 m.

London—11:30 p. m.—Behind the Battlefront. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSI, 6.11 meg., 49 m.; GRY, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, May 6
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W61B, Boston (46.7me)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knicknacks.
3:15 p. m.—South American Soiree.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—Day Dreams.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Vesper Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Concert Gems.
6:00 p. m.—News; U. S. Navy Band; News.
6:30 p. m.—National Music Week Festival.
6:45 p. m.—"Uncle Sam"; drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Kay Ivers; Melodeers.
7:45 p. m.—Freddy Martin's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W62B, Boston (44.9me), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9me)

2:15 p. m.—Boston Braves-N. Y. Giants Baseball.
3:30 p. m.—Baseball Interviews.
3:45 p. m.—Boston Braves-N. Y. Giants Baseball.
5:15 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Yankee Starlets; songs.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—"Singin' Sam."
8:30 p. m.—"Take-A-Card"; Quiz Show.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Soldiers With Wings.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Jimmy Joy's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—Eddy Howard's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Leo Reisman's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.

Bell Aircraft Fails to Obtain Vermont Plant

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 5—Efforts of the Bell Aircraft Corporation of Buffalo, N. Y., to lease the plant in Burlington formerly occupied by the Queen City Cotton Company, for the manufacture of machine guns, have again met with failure following a conference held this week. Bell Aircraft has sought 200,000 square feet of floor space and planned to employ between 4,500 and 6,000 persons in the plant when fully expanded.

Potentialities of the new industry as laid before Thomas A. Unsworth, President of the Burlington Realty Company, present owners of the property, by representatives of the Bell Corporation, dwarf any other industrial enterprise now in existence in Northern Vermont.

Mr. Unsworth's refusal to lease the plant to the Bell Aircraft, it was said, may possibly bring action by the Federal Government to determine the practicability of the proposition and whether the benefits to the war effort will offset the detriments to local industry now working on Government contracts. Mr. Unsworth made it clear at the conference, which was attended by representatives of the Army, that he does not oppose the successful prosecution of the war.

A production man, auditor, and counsel for Bell Aircraft and attorneys for the Realty company sat in on the conference but lease terms were not discussed Mr. Unsworth said, because the negotiations did not get that far. It was the third time, he revealed, that representatives of Bell Aircraft had approached him regarding a lease, but the first time an army man accompanied them.

Summarizing his opposition to the lease proposition Mr. Unsworth told reporters he questioned the possibility of finding sufficient labor for such a project, even though all other industries in Burlington closed down, was opposed to it because of its temporary nature, and said he hoped to resume the manufacture of Tulatex in the plant as soon as rubber restrictions are lifted. He added, he was starting two new industrial projects in the plant with considerable employment possibilities for the future and that the government is using a portion of the plant as a storage warehouse for some 175 carloads of canned milk, to say nothing of the storage of larger quantities of fibers.

Lester E. Richwagen of this city, Vermont War Production Board representative, said he was familiar with Mr. Unsworth's position in connection with the Bell Aircraft offer and asserted: "I will not have any hand in the affair," adding, "I do not think anyone will have any real cause to take the plant away from him."

Norwich Chosen

Norwich University has been chosen as the technical information center for Vermont's woodworking industry, following a meeting of the industry's representatives and Gov. William H. Wills. A committee of five will be appointed by the Governor and Lester E. Richwagen, War Production Board representative, to work with the University in carrying out the program of fortifying the industry's position both under wartime conditions and during the postwar period. A legislative appropriation of $10,000 will be used in the maintenance of a bureau of industrial research.

Consideration will be given a series of projects, organized with the aid of the advisory committee, such as evaluation of wood adhesives, better techniques in plywood utilization, improved types of plywood, adaptation of wood to new uses, and improved woodworking techniques.

Copper Mine Open

The Elizabeth copper mine in the town of Strafford, re-opened after a lapse of more than 40 years by the Vermont Copper Co., will produce approximately 6,000,000 pounds of ore yearly, according to Elbridge C. Jacobs, acting State geologist.

Operation is expected to start within a month and the newly installed mill will produce from 50 to 60 tons of copper concentrate daily, containing 25 to 30 per cent copper.

Other formerly productive mines at Pike Hill in the town of Corinth and at Ely in the town of Fairlee, and a copper-bearing belt 20 miles long extending north and south, are also being given attention by the company.

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CHANCE VOUGHT AIRPLANES
PRATT & WHITNEY ENGINES

United Aircraft News

A REPORT OF PERFORMANCE AT HOME AND ABROAD

SIKORSKY HELICOPTERS
HAMILTON STANDARD PROPELLERS

VOL. I NO. 3 PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY UNITED AIRCRAFT CORPORATION, EAST HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT MAY, 1943

Hartford Fosters World Air Group

4 Nations, 10 States, 28 Cities Manufacture Their Designs UAC Stockholders Told

EAST HARTFORD, CONN.—To meet the world-wide demand for its products, United Aircraft Corporation is operating directly or through licensees in 28 communities located in 10 states in this country, and in three foreign countries, E. E. Wilson, President, told stockholders at the close of their annual meeting here last week. This makes East Hartford one of the world's important focal points for aviation.

Not only does United Aircraft manufacture airplanes, but it provides the engines and propellers which make flight possible for a great proportion of the warplanes turned out by the American aviation industry.

Engines, Propellers, Aircraft

United's manufacturing activities are centered in four divisions, Mr. Wilson explained at the meeting. The Pratt & Whitney Aircraft division builds the famous Wasp series of radial air-cooled engines ranging from the 450-horsepower Wasp Junior used in training planes, up through the mighty Double Wasp, first 2,000-horsepower aircraft engine in quantity production in the world. The Double Wasp powers the Navy's Vought Corsair and the Army's Republic Thunderbolt, the first single-engined fighters in the world packing such power. Around it also are built the Martin Marauder and the Vega Ventura medium bombers and the Army C-46 Curtiss-Wright Commando transport.

Before the war, Hamilton Standard Propellers division supplied approximately 75% of all American propellers for high-powered engines. Today, about two-thirds of all propellers supplied to the Army and Navy bear the Hamilton Standard trade mark. In addition to these two divisions, the Chance Vought Aircraft division is building the Navy's new Corsair shipboard fighter while the Sikorsky Aircraft division is concentrating on the helicopter for military uses.

Spreading the Know-How

Each of these divisions, Mr. Wilson explained, developed its own group of satellite, subsidiary and licensee plants. The Pratt & Whitney engine division has five satellite plants in nearby communities feeding into the main plant at East Hartford. They are located at Buckland, Hartford, Willimantic and Southington in Connecticut and in East Long Meadow in Massachusetts. Six domestic companies are building Pratt & Whitney engines under license. They are the Ford Motor Co., the Buick and Chevrolet Divisions of General Motors Corp., Nash-Kelvinator Corp., Jacobs Aircraft Engine Co., and Continental Motors Corp. In Australia, Commonwealth Aircraft Corp. Pty., Ltd., is building the P & W engines. A wholly-owned subsidiary, Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Corp. of Missouri, is preparing to build engines without profit at Kansas City. In Montreal, another subsidiary, Canadian Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Co., Ltd., is bringing Hartford know-how into the heart of Canadian wartime operations.

Propellers Made in 4 Countries

In addition to its main plant at East Hartford, the Hamilton Standard Propellers division has satellite plants at Westerly, Rhode Island, and Norwich, Conn. Another, at Darlington, Rhode Island, is scheduled to open in a few months. Three domestic licensees, Nash-Kelvinator, Frigidaire, and Remington-Rand, have been taught to make complete Hamilton Standard propellers. Abroad, de Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., makes the propellers under license in England and in Australia. In Montreal, Canadian Propellers, Ltd., is building Hamilton Standard propellers in a model new factory. The latter is a subsidiary of Canadian Pratt & Whitney but is operated entirely with Canadian Government funds.

The Chance Vought Aircraft division at Stratford, Conn., has two branches in nearby Bridgeport. In Ohio Goodyear Aircraft Corp., is now turning out Vought Corsair fighters. Brewster Aeronautical Corp. is also to build them, Mr. Wilson said.

Can You Answer These?

Q. What is Ford building at Willow Run?
A. B-24 Liberator bombers designed by Consolidated, powered by Buick-built Twin Wasps designed by Pratt & Whitney Aircraft, turning Nash-built Hydromatic propellers designed by Hamilton Standard.

Q. How can a 17-year-old be sure of getting into the Air Forces?
A. By contacting the Aviation Cadet Examining Board through either a recruiting office or the Commanding General of the Service Command in his area. If he passes the stiff physical and mental tests he can become a reservist and is earmarked for the Air Forces.

Q. What happens if a helicopter's engine stops?
A. The rotor "free wheels" and the helicopter floats gently to the ground.

Q. Was protective armor used in airplanes in the First World War?
A. Yes. On 2-place Salmson observation planes of the 90th Aero Squadron, A.E.F.

Q. Are self-sealing gas tanks of recent invention?
A. No. The same squadron in 1918 encased its tanks with soft rubber, held in place by chicken wire, which provided an antidote for tracer bullets.

Confusion reigns in Axis ranks when the Army B-26 bomber looms up, spoiling for a fight

MARAUDERS ON THE RAMPAGE

Versatile Martin Bombers Use Every Aerial Weapon to Become Scourge of Axis Skies

BALTIMORE, MD.—In one year of action the Martin Marauder has earned the right to its name.

Wherever this aggressive Army B-26 has struck, it has demonstrated its versatility. Hitting with guns, or bombs, or torpedoes, or depth charges, it has varied its attack like the swashbuckling character whose name it bears.

The B-26 Marauder started out in life as a "red hot" medium bomber. Its job was to carry a heavy bomb load over a fairly good distance at an exceptionally high speed. In the year that has just elapsed, however, the enemy has learned that whenever he hears the deep-throated roar of its two 2,000-horsepower Double Wasp engines he must expect anything to happen. It generally does.

Will It Bomb? Strafe? or Fight?

The Marauder can climb high above the clouds to send home its heavy load of bombs. Or it will slip in at tree-top level and toss into the enemy's lap bombs with parachutes attached to give the Marauder time to get away before the unhappy enemy is blown sky high. Or it may suddenly roar out of the sky hundreds of miles at sea to slam a torpedo into an enemy ship. Or it may seek out hidden submarines with depth charges. Or it may streak down an enemy highway, machine guns spitting at truck columns. Or it may double in brass and slug it out with enemy fighters.

All of these things come naturally to the versatile Marauder, for it was born to fight. It first tasted blood April 23, 1942 in defense of Australia. A month later it was roaring over Port Moresby. Another month and it introduced revolutionary tactics in air war. Marauders showed up at Kiska with torpedoes to sink a Japanese cruiser, damage a carrier. A month later, the Marauder appeared in action at Midway. Communiques began mentioning the Marauder more and more frequently as it rampaged over the Pacific, destroying Japanese troop ships, sinking warships with deck level bombing, knocking Japanese Zeros out of the sky and smashing ground installations.

By the end of the year, communiques began to tell of Marauders in Africa. Famous German Messerschmitt 109's and Focke-Wulf 190's tried to interfere, were shot down for their pains as the Marauders loosed knock-out drops in the form of 4,000-pound bombs on Axis docks and supply lines. Raging across the Mediterranean they have smashed at key Axis points in Sardinia. In full daylight they jumped the Naples harbor in what was described as one of the most successful attacks yet carried out by an American Air Force in the Mediterranean theater. Day after day communiques make it clear that the Marauder is playing a great part in providing American air superiority in Africa.

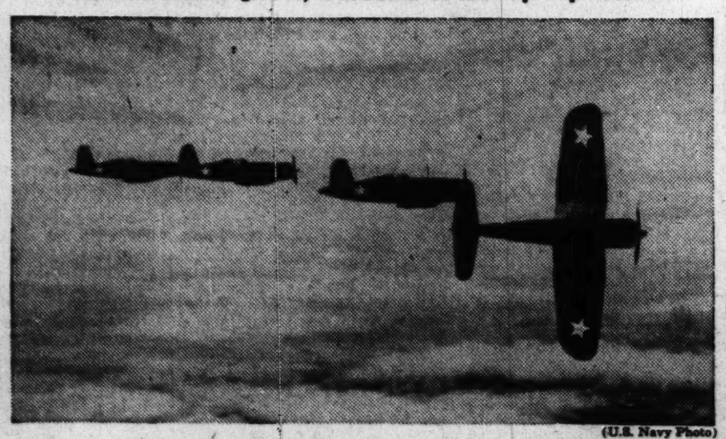
No Airplane for Grandmother

The Marauder is one of the many American airplanes whose performance in combat has disproved the harsh pre-battle criticisms of the "experts." The Army asked The Glenn L. Martin Co. to build a medium bomber which could not only carry a heavy bomb load at pursuit-like speed but could also fight like a fighter. To get the desired performance, Martin engineers clipped the wings like a racing plane. To hurl it into the air, the builders put into it the most powerful aircraft engine available in quantities. The B-26 is powered by two 2,000-horsepower Pratt & Whitney Double Wasps. The result is an airplane hardly suitable for grandmother to take for a quiet Sunday afternoon flight but which in proper hands gives the Army a savage assault weapon.

Martin Takes a Chance

The Marauder illustrates again the manner in which the aviation industry voluntarily assumed great risks to help create a peerless air force for America. The Glenn L. Martin Co. had received an initial order for a relatively small number of its new airplanes. The company believed, however, that the Marauder would be needed in great quantities. On its own responsibility and at its own expense it tooled up on a scale far more costly than justified by that order but which permitted the factory to go ahead full blast without losing a minute as soon as the need developed.

Outnumbered 7½ to 1, Corsairs Break Up Jap Attack



(U.S. Navy Photo)

Navy communique 256 of April 26 reported four of the Navy's new fighters, Vought Corsairs like those shown here, were returning from strafing Japanese installations in the Central Solomons when they intercepted 10 enemy bombers escorted by 20 Zeros northwest of Guadalcanal. In spite of the overwhelming odds, the Corsairs joined action, shot down five Zeros, and broke up the mission. Two of the Corsairs failed to return.

Acres of Cylinders

SOUTHINGTON, CONN.—Pratt & Whitney radial air-cooled engines are being assembled so rapidly in the main plant at East Hartford that entire new factories are concentrating upon individual parts with which to appease the appetite of the assembly lines.

The latest is a new plant here which will turn out nothing but cylinder heads and barrels. It is believed to be the first factory in history to concentrate solely on these parts. The very size of this satellite tells the story of Pratt & Whitney production. Covering the area of a good-sized farm, it will "harvest" cylinders by the acre.

Employes are being recruited largely from the neighborhood, in keeping with United's program of carrying the work to the workers.

Joint Drive Recruits 5,000

HARTFORD, CONN.—Faced with an acute manpower shortage, Hartford industrialists and business men joined together in cooperation with the Chamber of Commerce and in a few weeks obtained more than 5,000 recruits for the war factories and other essential businesses of the community. Ninety percent of the applications obtained were from those who had never worked before. Sixty-five percent were from women.

The slogan "Work While They Fight" was carried to the people through the use of full page newspaper advertisements, radio spots, store window exhibits, and direct mail. This was followed by a house to house canvass by 2,000 woman volunteers from local Civilian Defense Councils.

Liberator Wears 7-League Boots

Flies Dozen Times 'Round the World Toting Princes and Potentates On War Missions

WASHINGTON—The Twentieth Century version of the Magic Carpet of the Arabian Nights has come into its own in this war.

It is the long-range, speedy transport plane which speeds from one end of the world to the other rushing military and political leaders to vital conferences here, there and everywhere as dictated by the changing fortunes of a fluid global war.

Most famous of all is a certain big B-24 Consolidated Liberator, converted from a bomber to a transport and operated by the RAF Ferry Command. Christened the "Commando" by its pilot, this plane is said to have carried more United Nations government and military leaders on vital missions than any other airplane in the world.

The "Commando," under the power of its four Pratt & Whitney Twin Wasp engines turning Hamilton Standard propellers, last showed up in this country when it brought British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden for vital Washington conferences. Previously, it had made the headlines when it carried Prime Minister Winston Churchill to the unconditional surrender conference at Casablanca. The Prime Minister is the "Commando's" top-ranking passenger.

Log Reads Like Who's Who

Other world-famous personages have been whisked to their destinations by this famous plane. Prominent have been Lord and Lady Halifax; Jan Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa; Wladyslaw Sikorski, Prime Minister of the Polish Government in Exile; Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to England; Field Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander in Chief in India; Nahas Pasha, high Egyptian statesman; Averell Harriman, Lend-Lease Coordinator in London; Clarence D. Howe, Canadian Minister of Munitions and Supplies; General Bernard Montgomery, Commander of the British Eighth Army, who chased Rommel, the Desert Fox, across the top of Africa; General Harold George Alexander, Deputy Commander in Chief of all Allied Forces in North Africa; General Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff; and Lord Swinton, British Minister Resident in West Africa.

By now the "Commando" is a veteran. It was the second Liberator B-24 built by Consolidated Vultee. Since it was converted to a transport plane it has flown approximately 280,000 miles. It has appeared in 32 countries and the trip to America with Foreign Secretary Eden marked its 16th Atlantic crossing.

American Air Raids Mounting in Fury

Bombing Crescendo Reflects Month by Month Increase In Plane Production

The Axis is beginning to feel the full might of American industrial production on the home front.

This was made clear last month as war communiques from all over the world told of the furious new tempo with which American air forces were seeking out and hammering the enemy wherever he was to be found.

It meant that the long months of preparation at home—day and night toil in the factories by designers, workers, engineers, executives; research in the laboratories and tests in the sky; arduous training periods to transform eager cadets to finished pilots; the solving of impossible problems of logistics to get crews, airplanes, fuel, bombs, ammunition, supplies to the fighting fronts—were now bringing results in the field.

Enemy Learns Answer

The communiques themselves answered the often-asked query: "Where are the thousands of war planes being built by the American aircraft factories?"

The answer was given by American bombs exploding in Germany, France, Italy, Africa, Kiska, Burma and wherever the Jap dared show himself.

There have been isolated cases of sledge hammer blows struck by the American air forces earlier in the war. At no time, however, was the slugging continued day after day on such a scale. In Africa, American fighter planes shot Axis transport planes out of the sky like clay pigeons. The success of these large scale operations proved that Allied planes rule the Tunisian skies while their ground forces m[illegible] in for the kill.

Headlines Tell the Story

Paris had its first American raid as 133 Boeing Flying Fortresses smashed the Renault plant. Further south, one heavy Italian cruiser was sunk, another badly damaged. American planes made 1,399 sorties in one day against Rommel's troops fleeing from the Mareth Line. Only two American planes were lost as 7 Japanese planes were shot out of the sky attempting to attack Port Moresby and New Guinea. Included in two days' operations in the Mediterranean were 17 Axis ships hit, seven sunk, 79 airplanes downed against a loss of 17 Allied planes.

At the same time, still heavier blows in the future were indicated by the record production rate for airplanes in the United States. It was officially revealed that in April about 7,000 airplanes were built in the United States. The last previous official production report showed that the 5,500 mark had been reached in February, of which 65% were combat planes.

Engineers Declared Vital to Continued Air Supremacy

EAST HARTFORD, CONN.—The growing scarcity of highly trained engineers due to inroads by military requirements is causing grave concern not only to United Aircraft Corporation but to the entire aircraft industry, Raycroft Walsh, Senior Vice-President, warned last week.

Aircraft engineers are young and naturally anxious to get into the thick of battle and it is not too easy for them to see they can best serve their country in mental combat with the Axis. In addition to this natural desire, Mr. Walsh explained, the importance of the technical person is likely to be obscured by the numerous demands for deferment for other occupations.

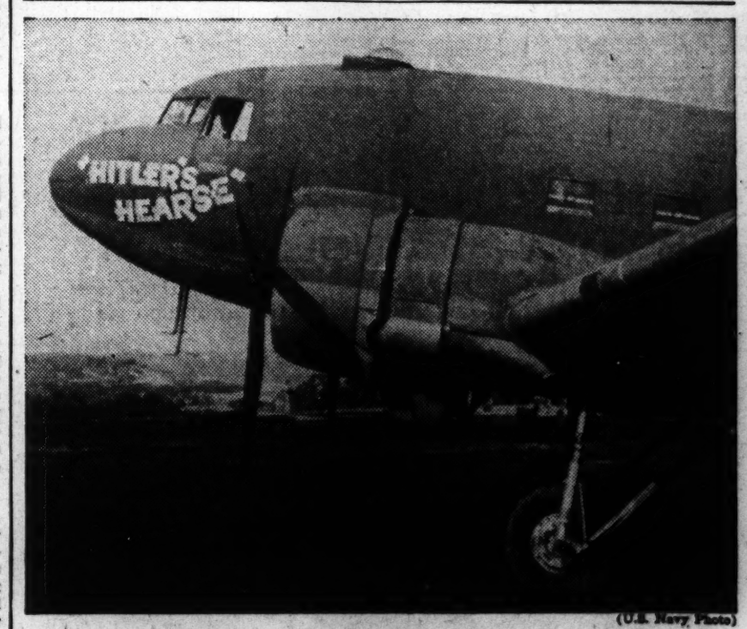
Would Dissipate War Asset

The most outstanding war asset possessed by this country is the ability to conceive, develop and produce superior air weapons in quantity without sacrifice of quality, he stated. Inability to maintain existing trained engineering and production manpower, as well as the drying up by government action of the sources of basically trained engineering graduates, means the dissipating of that asset, Mr. Walsh declared.

No modern industry is so highly technical as the aircraft industry but it faces a dwindling supply of technicians. This is particularly serious now because this year will bring not only increasing production but introduction of new and improved models. The burden of these changes will fall on the engineering organization of the original aircraft manufacturer in order that the numerous licensees in other industries may continue full-scale production on current types.

Engineers Essential to War Production

In addition, he pointed out, ultimate success demands continuing engineering development even though production quantities are satisfactory. Unless this engineering effort can continue at full speed, the war effort will suffer. American war planes must be superior not only in numbers but in quality to the best the enemy can produce, Mr. Walsh explained.



(U.S. Navy Photo)

Named to remind Japs of common Axis fate, this Douglas transport, shown here at Henderson Field, links Guadalcanal with other United Nations bases

New Chapter in Rogers Saga

STANLEY ROGERS

EAST HARTFORD, CONN.—Perfect attendance at work has become a routine matter for the Rogers brothers, shop supervisors in the Hamilton Standard Propellers division of United Aircraft Corporation. Widespread publicity given last month to the nine year record set by Bernard W. (Barney) Rogers brought to light the fact that his brother Stanley has never missed a day since he started work 15 years ago on March 1, 1928. As far as can be learned, he never even has been late. In the big snowstorm of 1936 he walked more than five miles to the plant and made it on time. Only 29 men were able to show up and work had to be called off. Commenting on the records set by the two brothers, Stanley Rogers said it just never occurred to him not to be at work on time every day, even

Airliners Save the Day at Guadalcanal

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC—Converted Douglas DC-3 airliners, the same type airplane which spans the commercial airways of the United States, helped save the day at Guadalcanal by rushing supplies to the fighting Marines when surface transportation failed.

This was revealed here recently when Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., Commander of the South Pacific Area and the South Pacific Force, cited "SCAT" for its part in the slam-bang campaign. SCAT is the South Pacific Combat Air Transport Command, whose flying boxcars landed literally in the thick of the fighting with supplies and took off again bearing wounded to safety.

The U. S. Marines landed at Guadalcanal on August 7. Two days later the Japanese sank four Allied cruisers. Sea communications were in danger. Twelve officers and crews formed the nucleus of SCAT and swung into action on September 1 by landing at Henderson Field which was still a flaming battlefield. Marines needed supplies as they dug in to maintain their precarious foothold. SCAT brought them in. SCAT took the wounded out. Enemy bombers slugged at them on the field. Attacked by flashy Zeros, the overloaded, unarmed Douglas airliners were unable to fight back, but their Pratt & Whitney engines and Hamilton Standard propellers lifted the flying boxcars into the safety of the clouds.

Only one of the original 12 Marine pilots was lost. The others are still on the job operating a transport organization that now includes Army as well as Marine pilots. Since that first flight on September 1, SCAT has flown 1,800,000 air miles to link America's key bases in the Pacific with the front lines and has missed but one day's flight to Guadalcanal.

In face of enemy opposition not a single plane has been lost on the long Pacific routes as a result of enemy action.

How important air transport is to modern military operations is revealed by the story of SCAT. It is an accomplishment which rivals in efficiency and imaginative daring anything accomplished by the Germans.

Advertisement

Americans Within 10 Miles of Bizerte

Continued from Page 1

east and southeast, other American forces made a five-mile gain, and repulsed another light enemy counterattack launched from Djebel Makna, a ridge on the east side of the River Tine.

Dispatches from Mateur said American patrols had taken Eddekhila, six miles west of Tebourba. Tebourba is 18 miles west of Tunis and the same distance southeast of Mateur.

These patrols apparently had branched out from the main movement southeast of Mateur and were near a junction with the British First Army which has been fighting in the Medjerda Valley six miles southwest of Tebourba.

Farther south, the Germans also lashed out in a strong counterattack east of Medjez-el-Bab, but 17 of their tanks moved into a British trap and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's communiqué said 12 of them were destroyed. Among the smashed tanks were two 60-ton Tigers. The counterattack was hurled back.

At the Pont du Fahs "hinge" between the German western and southern fronts, the 19th French Corps of Gen. Louis Marie Koeltz was reported forging ahead in a new offensive launched May 4 toward Zaghouan, strategic communication center which is dominated by the Djebel Zaghouan, a 4,000-foot peak which is the highest in Tunisia.

The Allied communiqué said these forces, cutting in behind the German mountain front which faces Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's still inactive British Eighth Army, were meeting stiffening German resistance, but they were within eight miles of Zaghouan.

The French crossed the Zaghouan-Enfidaville road before meeting severe artillery fire and dense mine fields. Zaghouan is about 14 miles east of Pont du Fahs, 24 miles northwest of Enfidaville and 28 miles south of Tunis.

The Eighth Army's artillery continued to pound enemy forces facing it in the hills, and its patrols had several clashes with the enemy north of Enfidaville.

As a result of the American-French advance along the Mediterranean, the northern shores of Lake Achkel were almost entirely occupied by the Allies, who had reached the western slopes of Djebel Cheniti after stopping the German counterattack which was comparatively feeble.

Germans Attack British First Army

The main enemy activity May 4 was a vigorous counterattack against Lieut. Gen. K. A. N. Anderson's British First Army 11 miles northeast of Medjez-el-Bab.

The Germans there tore in with tanks, infantry, and heavy artillery first but were held off.

This effort and stiffening resistance from that sector south and east to the coast indicated the enemy was determined to keep the way open for his retreat into the hills of Cap Bon Peninsula for his last stand in North Africa.

The fact that resistance in the south was stronger than in the north suggested that he intended to attempt a fight on the peninsula even if forced to give up Tunis and Bizerte.

A measure of the fighting in this area was the announcement of the British First Army, fighting from Medjez-el-Bab to Pont-du-Fahs, that it had taken 5,000 prisoners, 4,000 of them Germans, since April 21—on the eve of the current Allied offensive.

For the third day poor visibility and low clouds limited air operations over the battlefield, but light naval forces in another of their incursions off Cap Bon blew up a Tunis-bound ship carrying munitions and mechanical transport and sank its 650-ton Italian torpedo-boat escort.

American Liberators from the Desert Air Force bombed the Italian naval base of Taranto and Reggio Calabria in Southern Italy May 4, hitting harbor targets.

Apparently in an effort to conserve their remaining air strength, Axis fighters were showing a disposition to avoid battle.

A squadron of RAF Spitfires attacked a formation of about 18 ME-109s and FW-190s, but the German fighters raced away from the diving Allies. Later, Airacobras encountered 15 ME-109s and destroyed one.

In the southern sector, RAF light and medium bombers attacked Zaghouan.

Hurribombers escorted by Spitfires attacked motor transport and set a number of trucks afire. They also bombed gun positions south of Zaghouan.

Easter Isle Occupied By U. S., Say Nazis

By the Associated Press

London, May 5

The German-controlled Paris Radio reported today that the United States, with the consent of Chile, had occupied Easter Island in the South Pacific, a move which the radiocast said had given the United States an "important air and naval base."

The radiocast was recorded by the Associated Press.

[In Santiago Chilean Defense Minister Alfredo Duhaulde described the report as "without foundation." Easter Island is about halfway between the Chilean Coast and Pitcairn Island and is approximately one third of the distance to Australia, which is on a direct line to the west.]

Battlefront in North Africa

By a Staff Artist

Americans Closing In on Bizerte

Arrows indicate how American, French, and British troops are pressing forward in Tunisia. Arrow in extreme north represents French-American forces which have approached to within 10 miles of Bizerte. Two arrows converging on Tebourba show how a substantial force of Germans faces entrapment. Shaded arrow shows path Allies may take to Tunis from Tebourba in order to split Axis defenses. Broken line represents battleline.

Continent:

Dortmund, Antwerp Bombed by Allies

The RAF raid on the German city of Dortmund, important industrial center 22 miles east of Essen, followed up a smashing daylight attack May 4 by United States Flying Fortresses on industrial targets in the Belgian city of Antwerp.

The British Air Ministry described the attack on Dortmund as a "saturation" raid and said 30 planes failed to return.

Visibility over the target was good, except for a slight ground haze, said a communiqué, and first reports indicated the bombing was "well-concentrated."

It was the first major attack of the war on Dortmund, which is the main easterly transport exit from the Ruhr Valley and its teeming industries. The city had been hit before as a part of general missions, but it had never been the exclusive target of a massed assault.

The raid was the RAF's first night foray over Germany since it finished a blazing April offensive with a heavy attack on Essen on April 30.

It was indicated that a great fleet of the four-engined bombers had made the 350-mile trip to Dortmund and observers estimated that several hundred tons of explosives probably had been dropped on the city, which has a normal peacetime population of about 500,000.

In addition to being an important industrial center, Dortmund is the terminum of a canal leading to Ems and is the seat of the Fortmunden Union, one of the largest general industrial combines in Germany. It is also the site of a great oil plant.

Machines, railroad cars, and locomotives are the principal finished products of Dortmund's factories. Coal, iron, and steel are among its other products.

The RAF also bombed the electric power station at The Hague, Netherlands, and the railway yards at Abbeville, France.

During the night, RAF fighter planes went up in coveys to fight off German raiders who dropped incendiary bombs on an East Anglian town. First reports said there were no casualties.

American Fighters Fly With Bombers

The eighth United States Air Force raid on Antwerp, its second on the Belgian port which is the home of the Erla Airplane Repair Works and the second United States bomber raid on Europe this month, was notable in that for the first time full American fighter squadrons flew with their own command along with the bombers.

Heretofore American escorts have gone out flying Spitfires under RAF administration. RAF, Dominion, and other Allied fighters accompanied the bombers.

Three escorting planes failed to return, but Air Force headquarters announced not a single bomber was lost. Several enemy fighter planes were reported shot down.

The RAF dropped nearly 10,000 tons of bombs on German industrial cities in 10 major night raids during April, the British Air Ministry News Service said, with more than 1,000 tons of bombs released in each of the three biggest raids.

The Italian naval base at Spezia got 500 tons of explosives in each of two raids.

In the month's operations, the home-based RAF lost 336 aircraft, including 264 bombers, over Europe. It destroyed 74 Axis planes, the News Service said.

Some 30 acres of Stuttgart's factory area were laid waste the night of April 14, and munitions and railway plants in Duisburg were damaged heavily in raids on April 8 and 9, reconnaissance photographs showed.

Other cities which felt the might of the RAF during the month included Berlin, Stettin, Rostock, Mannheim and Kiel.

Other cities in the Ruhr and on the fringes of the big industrial centers also were targets as bombers and fighters collaborated almost every day or night to attack shipping, trains, and river and canal traffic.

Allies Outnumber Nazi Air Force

An RAF spokesman said in London that the RAF offensive against Europe was keeping four out of every five German night fighters pinned to Western Europe. He declared the German Air Force not only was outnumbered on all three major fronts where it was forced to fight, but was facing three nations whose production capacity far outreaches that of Germany.

The RAF commentator said the Germans had about half their planes in Russia, including about two thirds of their bombers. He said the Russians outnumbered the Germans in the air, although the Nazis might be able to achieve temporary local superiority wherever they wished to make a summer drive.

He said the Germans were holding about 60 per cent of all their fighters in Western Europe to meet the RAF and United States Air Forces, even though the need for fighters in Africa is immense. He estimated 15 per cent of the German fighters were in the Mediterranean and the other 25 per cent were in Russia.

RAF planes in Britain alone outnumber the German planes facing them across the Channel, the commentator said, while the RAF and non-American air forces in the Mediterranean outnumber all Axis forces there. The non-American forces included French, South African, Arnne, Canadian, and others. Adding United States planes based in Britain and in the Mediterranean, the margin is greatly increased.

The RAF commentator said there was no doubt that Germany was conserving a small bomber force in Western Europe in anticipation of invasion. He added the Nazis were being forced slowly into production of fighters and fighter bombers, instead of heavy bombers, as the need for defensive weapons increased.

Abraham Wiser Than Army Censor

By the Associated Press

London, May 5

The Rev. M. E. Aubrey, General Secretary of the Baptist Union, told the Union's annual assembly May 4 of a chaplain who wrote home that he could not give his whereabouts, but quoted the remark of one of his men:

"Padre, I reckon Abraham was a wise guy to get out of this place as soon as he could, even if he didn't know where he was going."

The Rev. Mr. Aubrey said this was passed by the censor, who obviously did not recall the passages in Genesis and Hebrews which say that Abraham left Ur of Chaldees to go into the land of Canaan. Ur is in Iraq.

Russia:

Novorossisk Battle Grows in Intensity

Moscow dispatches said ground fighting northeast of Novorossisk had mounted, keeping pace with the terrific air battles in the Kuban Valley in which the German Air Force is reported to have lost more than 125 planes in the past two days.

The heavy weight of Soviet artillery is pounding the Nazis northeast of the Black Sea port which still is German-held, although the Russians have been south and east of Novorossisk for some time.

The last-published Soviet warfront map showed the Red Army line stretching northward from the Black Sea to the Sea of Azov across the Kuban Delta, but with a considerable bulge in the middle of the line.

It is not unlikely that the most serious current fighting is going on along this bulge. The territory bisects a highway and railway leading into Novorossisk from other Caucasian connections.

The Germans acknowledged a forced withdrawal 20 miles above Novorossisk and the loss to the Russians of the town of Krymskaya, only 17 miles northeast of the naval base.

The Berlin Radio said the Germans retreated "after withstanding heavy Soviet attacks in the Kuban Delta for four days" and declared the new Nazi positions were just west of Krymskaya. Russian communiqués recorded in London from Moscow broadcasts by the Soviet radio monitor were not so specific.

If the Red Army is able to drive forward from this northeastern sector, the Germans will be badly hampered in the port itself.

There has been no official word in Moscow that the Germans have been driven from Krymskaya, but there is every reason to believe it is true.

The city is an important railway and road junction which connects Novorossisk with Krasnodar and with the Kuban shore of the Kerch Strait.

Russian troops in the Kuban are getting a great deal of United States military supplies because of better communications and the relative proximity to Iran, through which American supplies are flowing.

South Pacific:

Liberators Bomb Babo Airdrome

Fires were started around the Japanese airdrome at Babo, Netherlands New Guinea, May 4 by a formation of big Liberator bombers which flew through bad weather to deliver a daylight attack.

Babo is more than 700 miles north across the Arafura Sea from Darwin, Australia, and is far inside the 100-mile-long MacCluer Gulf.

Enemy planes were caught on the ground and damaged, but it was not until the Liberators were winging their way southward to their bases that they encountered any opposition in the air. Over the Aroe Islands, six Japanese float planes rose to intercept. Liberator gunners shot down two and all the big bombers returned home safely.

Barges, which the Japanese use frequently for landing coastal supplies, were targets in other aerial action. Barges were attacked off one of the Kai Islands, off Lolobau Island, near New Britain and in New Britain's Kimbe Bay.

Meanwhile, six more Japanese ships, including two destroyers, have been sent to the bottom of the Pacific by United States submarines, raising to 222 the number of Nipponese vessels sunk or damaged by American undersea craft.

The Navy, in announcing the latest sinkings in Washington, added that a seventh vessel, described as a large transport, was "damaged and probably sunk."

In addition to the two destroyers, a communiqué said the other enemy losses were one medium-sized tanker, one medium-sized cargo ship, one medium-sized supply ship, and one medium-sized transport.

Of the 222 total, 155 were listed officially as sunk, 25 as probably sunk, and 42 as damaged.

China:

American Bombers Hit Hainan Island

United States Army Headquarters in China announced that the heaviest American bombing onslaught from a Far Eastern base of the 14th United States Army Air Force struck on May 4 against Japanese-occupied Hainan Island in the South China Sea and the dock area of Haiphong, French Indo-China.

The surprise raid on Hainan—the first direct blow at the island pointing eventually at Tokyo—was made by Liberator bombers recently sent from the United States to augment Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's medium bombers and fighters.

On the first combat mission, the Liberators under command of Col. Eugene Beebe of Moscow, Idaho, former pilot for Gen. Henry H. Arnold, attacked the enemy airport and harbor facilities at Samah at the south end of Hainan after a 200-mile over-water flight off the China Coast.

Unescorted to the target, the Liberators in the words of Colonel Beebe "pretty nearly wiped out the airport."

Mitchell bombers commanded by Maj. Everett Holston of Tacoma, Wash., bombed Haiphong, which was cloud-shrouded.

Materials

Continued from Page 1

Committee "it will always be so in war, at least in the earlier stages of war. The armed forces always want something 'the day before yesterday.'"

Another question that necessarily must enter into any judgment as to whether supplies can be more fairly allocated is whether the civilian is getting more rubber than he deserves at a time when war training planes are being grounded.

Mr. Jeffers has consistently taken the position that civilian morale can be maintained only if the people at home are allowed to continue at least some of their normal activities.

Yesterday, for instance, he mentioned that tires are necessary for the "housekeeper's car, in which she travels to get supplies from the butcher and the baker for her fighting men on the home front."

Many military men would disagree, contending that too many housewives are riding when they should be walking so their sons can get into the battle more quickly and get the war over with.

Righting of South's 'Wrongs' Posed to Democratic Party

Does the political ferment below the Mason and Dixon's line due to rising dissatisfaction with the New Deal, presage a political break-up of the Solid South? The chief of The Christian Science Monitor's Washington Bureau, following a tour through the region, today presents the third of a series of articles on the southern political situation.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The South knows what it wants, but it is not quite sure what it can best do to get it.

It wants sternly to discipline the New Deal without seriously damaging the Democratic Party.

It wants to scare the New Deal into righting the "wrongs" it has done the South without scaring Southern voters into deserting the Democratic Party.

It wants to enjoy the advantages of a threatened revolt without facing the consequences of a real revolt.

It wants Mr. Roosevelt, particularly, to feel that if he is to get a fourth-term nomination by unanimous party request, he better not count on the Southern delegates until he has come to terms; but the South shows no conclusive signs of intending to abandon Mr. Roosevelt whatever the conditions of his renomination.

That doesn't sound much like a political break-up of the Solid South, notwithstanding the deepening and the broadening of the dissatisfaction with the Administration in Washington, and I would add, after a fact-finding, opinion-sampling tour from the Jefferson Memorial to the Gulf of Mexico, traveling some of the time on the President's inspection train and much of the time on my own, that it doesn't look like a political break-up of the Solid South—not the way things stand now.

Plenty of Displeasure

There are manifestly present throughout the South the ingredients of a significant political revolt, but Southern leaders in the main are not using—and show few signs of intending to use—these ingredients to produce an actual voting revolt against the Democratic Party.

There is deep displeasure over what the South considers the New Deal's cavalier treatment of the racial problem. There is vigorous protest over the disparity in freight rates which operates against the Southern States. There is objection to too much Federal interference; there is demand for greater Federal munificence. But these and related grievances, while causing a popular recession from the Democratic Party, and not producing evidence of anything approaching a popular secession from the Democratic Party.

Possibly the Southern political tacticians could infuse these ingredients into a popular revolt. There are no important signs that they intend to do so or that they want to do so. For this reason it is premature for Northern Republicans to begin standing around to pick up any of the marbles. It's pretty obvious that if any game is going to be played, there will be Democrats on both sides and no unearned increment for Republican onlookers.

Not a Free-for-All

But if it is premature for Northern Republicans to start counting any Southern electoral votes, it is premature for New Deal Democrats to assume they haven't something of a fight on their hands. They may well have such a fight but it will be a strictly intra-party fight not a free-for-all.

Weighing everything that I have seen and heard along the political corridors of a half dozen Southern States, I would estimate that there is in the making a political revolt in the South. But it is a political leaders' revolt, not a popular-voting revolt, and it aims to create the maximum uncertainty as to what a sizable bloc of Southern delegates will do at the National Democratic Convention next year.

Thus the strategy of Southern political leaders is already becoming visible and it seems evident that within the confines of an intra-party contest they may well posses potential bargaining power of considerable influence. Gov. Ellis G. Arnall of Georgia frankly calls it a "nuisance value" and here is how Governor Arnall and Gov. Sam Jones of Louisiana and Gov. Coke Stevenson of Texas and others hope to employ the nuisance value.

They are proceeding on the assumption that President Roosevelt will want, will accept, will indeed, seek renomination. Particularly with the elimination of the two-thirds rule which used to govern the Democratic presidential nomination, they know that they cannot command sufficient delegate votes to exercise a positive veto power on the outcome.

Therefore, their strategy is aimed directly at Mr. Roosevelt. They know that in a fourth-term nomination he has got to have something very near to unanimity and they believe that with the aid of the anti-third term, anti-fourth term James A. Farley in the North, they will certainly be able to hold out a sufficiently impressive—a sufficiently embarrassing—bloc of delegates to compel the President to meet pretty fully the terms the South would want to exact. The same, they hold, would apply to any hand-picked candidate Mr. Roosevelt might conceivably want the convention to nominate in his stead.

Now Governor Arnall made it perfectly clear to me in the course of a completely candid interview at the end of his regular press conference with the Atlanta political correspondents—and his judgment is representative—that he is in no way deluded about the possibility of the South being able to block the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt if the rest of the Democrats of the country want him nominated or are willing to accept his nomination. Most every politician with whom I talked on this trip agreed that the South would want a fourth-term if the war is still on, even if the Far-Eastern sector of the war is all that remains to be won.

"Redress of Wrongs"

But while Governor Arnall and others do not expect or necessarily want to keep another nomination from the President, they are confident that—if Mr. Farley can come through with some delegates from New York, Massachusetts, Illinois and perhaps Ohio—they can put a sufficiently sizable hole in the desired unanimity of a fourth-term "draft" to force its advocates to meet the South more than half way in what it wants. And what it wants is not a voting revolt, not to go even part-way Republican, but redress of its "wrongs" and possible second place on the national ticket.

John Temple Graves, a highly regarded, widely read Southern journalist, is convinced that while the cement of political unity may be crumbling a little, the South doesn't intend to desert its one-party home. He puts it this way:

"The force that will operate most effectively against a break-up of the Democratic Party is the vested interest of so many successful Southern politicians in that party's control. No matter how much they may disagree among themselves, their political lives have been contained within the salubrious climate of the party and they cannot contemplate the rought weather of a two-party system."

From the standpoint of both Southern voters and Southern political leaders, North Carolina's plain-speaking Governor, J. M. Broughton, confirms this view.

He says that his people are in an independent mood, that they are no longer afraid to buck the Administration in Washington, but he is equally certain in his own mind that the voters of his State are not going to desert the Democratic Party in 1944.

Gov. Spessard L. Holland of Florida agrees that notwithstanding the resentment of many Floridians over some of the policies and attitudes of the Roosevelt Administration, there is no prospect of his State bolting the party.

A shrewd Texas editor appraised the position in his State by saying that while Texas was formerly 99 per cent for the New Deal, it is today 75 per cent for it. He sees this defection as substantial but by no means decisive.

It was of passing interest to note that the one Republican leader frequently mentioned in the South in friendly and favorable terms is Wendell L. Willkie. The 1940 G. O. P. presidential nominee is respected for his support of the President's war and foreign policies and for his leadership in behalf of international collaboration after the war.

Whatever the South's dissent over some of the New Deal's domestic policies, it gives full support to the President's conduct of the war and his postwar purposes.

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JORDAN MARSH—NINTH FLOOR—ANNEX

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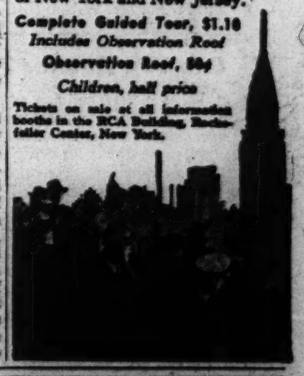

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Fascist Shake-Up in Italy Tied to Curb on Pessimists

By Edgar R. Rosen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Italian home front, or rather its official representative, the Fascist Party, has weathered another crisis. One week after the "resignation" of Party Secretary Aldo Vidussoni, Premier Mussolini has just completed another sweeping shakeup of the National Directorate of the Fascist Party.

It is still too early to assess the full significance of the ousting of Signor Vidussoni who has been replaced by former Vice-Secretary Carlo Scorza. The same applies to advices stressing Signor Vidussoni's pro-German espionage activities at Trieste since 1934. Nor has there been any further confirmation of earlier Russian reports to the effect that it was Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler who, in December, 1941, forced Premier Mussolini to accept Aldo Vidussoni as Party Secretary.

Whatever the reason, there are certain indications, or at least rumors, to the effect that the Vidussoni "incident" has much deeper significance than many observers are willing to admit. It was certainly a striking coincidence that the former Party Secretary resigned from his post only a few days after the conclusion of the recent Hitler-Mussolini conference and the rejection of the emphatic Axis peace feeler launched from Madrid.

There is reason to assume that frantic political maneuvers are in progress behind the martial Roman façade of the Italian Capital, maneuvers whose international significance is determined by the intense diplomatic struggle apparently centering around Italy.

Scorza's Return to Power

In this situation, the appointment of Carlo Scorza is even more interesting than the resignation of the young upstart from Trieste. For Signor Scorza's return to power is by no means a sudden development.

During the past few years this former party boss of Lucca had been kept out of the Fascist limelight. This was due not so much to his brutality and ruthlessness, but rather to fraudulent financial activities involving the Credito Toscano, which he had cheated out of more than $6,000,000.

Last year, however, shortly after the official announcement of the unprecedented party purge staged by the Premier, Signor Scorza was shifted from his retirement to a more conspicuous position. On Oct. 21, 1942, Popolo d'Italia, Premier Mussolini's Milan newspaper, published an article by Signor Scorza in which he was permitted to caution against widespread pessimism and to assert that "at this moment when the most violent instincts of egoism and profit are unleashed against us, we must proclaim our faith in the Duce. Cancroid parasites, it is true, have crept into the Mussolinian structure. . . . Yet against our faith in ourselves none of the negative forces of envy, delusion, bankruptcy or treason will prevail. . . . But if our faith should weaken, they will become a deadly peril to the future of the State."

Two months after this introduction, Signor Scorza was promoted again when Signor Mussolini reorganized the National Directorate of the Fascist party at the end of last December.

Henchman of the Reich

At the same time Giovanni Preziosi, editor of Roberto Farinacci's La Vita Italiana and one of the most unscrupulous Italian henchmen of the Reich, was made Minister of State. There was little doubt that the deteriorating internal situation had forced the Premier to strengthen the ruthless Farinacci faction.

A few weeks after this reshuffling of the "old guard" came the sacking of the Italian Cabinet, designed to prevent the spreading of Italian "Darlanism" and to rally the nation to the Premier's person. But evidently the result of the February retirement was not to the liking of the Farinacci camarilla. The Cremona leader himself immediately criticized the Premier's move in his radical paper Regime Fascista, using the personality of Count Galeazzo Ciano as a pretext for his sharp attack on the entire Mussolini administration and its conduct of the war.

Apparently the Farinacci faction was disappointed that the Duce in reorganizing the Government had tried to preserve his power by maneuvering between the anti-German and pro-German trend within the party itself, and, therefore, had failed to strengthen the position of the Farinacci group. Proof of this struggle might be seen in an editorial of the review Critica Fascista, edited by Giuseppe Bottai, who had just been ousted from his post as Minister of Education. Signor Bottai apparently attacked the "evil of small groups and cliques."

Praised by Farinacci

Signor Scorza's recent nomination thus seems to indicate that the Premier has been unable to stave off the increasing pressure of the suspicious Farinacci and his German masters. Whether even the Scorza appointment represents a compromise, we don't know. Perhaps it was made necessary by certain political developments on the international scene, against which Mussolini must mobilize the entire strength of Fascist ruthlessness. The next weeks will show whether Farinacci himself, now Minister of State, will be raised to a new and more influential position. At present this seems unlikely since the trend discernible in this week's shake-up of the National Directorate of the party probably points in the direction of another compromise.

At any rate, it is significant that Signor Farinacci asserted in Regime Fascista some days ago that the personality of the new secretary, a "perfect Fascist," guarantees new activity. To which Signor Scorza added in a proclamation of his own that from now on pessimists in Italy will be considered as criminals and punished accordingly.

All this sounds as if a desperate offensive will be launched against those who might be willing to lend an ear to the persistent "unconditional surrender" demands of the Allied side. Significantly enough, Signor Farinacci has just attacked Senator Manlio Morgagni, director of the official Stefani Agency, whom he accuses of "incompetence."

As far as the Fascist Party is concerned, Scorza's task seems to be to restore confidence among the Fascist "old guard," to rally the so-called "ex-squadristi," the former storm troopers, around their leader, to show them and the rest of the country as well as the world that the German-Italian "union sacrée" must remain the watchword of Fascism.

For the Italian press itself is forced to admit that conditions within the party are anything but reassuring.

The slow but continuous party crisis is made evident by the numerous official notices of expulsions of party members published by Fascist papers.

On March 15, for instance, Popolo di Roma reported the expulsion of 14 Fascists in Venice for "lack of Fascist consciousness" because they had been seen in a restaurant together with a Jew.

Giornale d'Italia told of the expulsion of A. Solari, President of the Italo-Egea, because he had spoken the language of an enemy country in public.

Big Loss in Membership

But such sporadic admissions, though revealing, can hardly convey an accurate impression of the magnitude of the crisis developing behind the Fascist scenes during the past six months. It is, therefore, highly revealing that, according to recent advices from British sources, the number of Fascist Party members has dropped from 4,770,770 at the end of last October to 2,653,970 on March 12, 1943.

Roberto Farinacci, for a long time a representative of the elite idea, seems to hail this development as beneficial. Editorializing in Regime Fascista, he reported with great satisfaction that "Camerata (party comrade) Tarabini in installing the Disciplinary Commission maintained that the young generation in order to gain admission to the ranks of Fascism must show itself worthy of such a privilege."

Yet Signor Farinacci is obviously trying to mislead public opinion. His arguments are no explanation for the reported shrinking of the Fascist youth organizations from over 3,000,000 last autumn to approximately 3,700,000 a few weeks ago.

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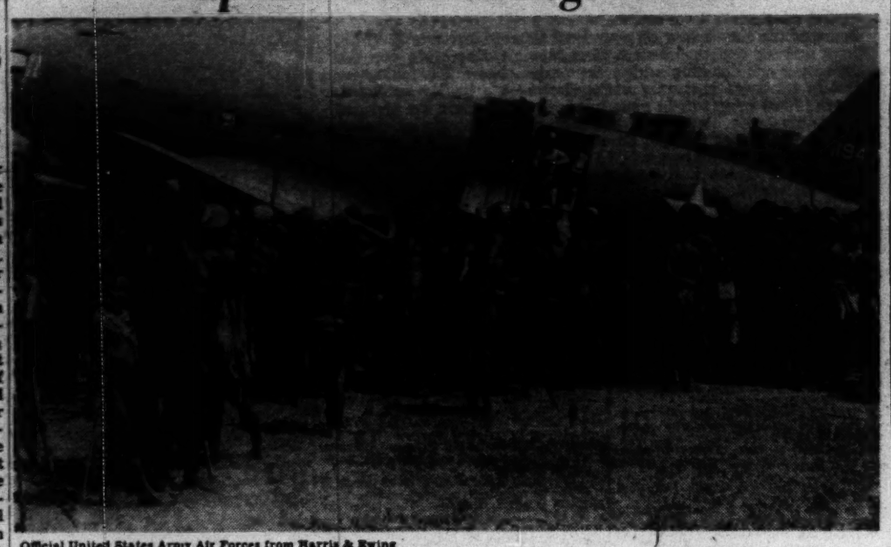
Papuans View Strange 'Bird'



Official United States Army Air Forces from Harris & Ewing

United States Army Air Transport Faces Curious Scrutiny

Curious natives of New Guinea came to stare at this monstrous mechanical "bird" which carries men and supplies from United States Army bases in Australia to the New Guinea battlefront.

Yank Booty in Tunisia: Prunes From California

By the Associated Press

Mateur, Tunisia, May 4. (Delayed)

The retreating Germans left military stores and food supplies behind when they were forced to pull out of Mateur—including 300 cases of California prunes.

Although uncertain where the Nazis obtained the prunes—perhaps they were taken when the Axis troops followed the withdrawing Americans into Sbeitla last February—the Yanks lost no time breaking open a few cases and sampling the contents.

Decline in Sinkings by Subs Offsets Recent Gloomy Report

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N. Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Admiral Harold R. Stark's announcement in London that the U-boat menace is being overcome and the complementary week-end disclosure that the Axis submarine toll had been well below the average for the thirteenth successive week offset to a large extent the pessimism inspired by the Truman Congressional Committee's recent report.

The Truman Committee reports sinkings by submarine action took place at an average rate of 1,000,000 gross tons a month during 1942 with a total net loss of 1,000,000 gross tons over that built during the year. If this statement even approaches being an accurate deduction, the shipping situation has verged on the acute because to the above figure must be added the tonnage lost through stress of weather, groundings, mines, collision, surface raiders, etc.

This is why Admiral Stark's announcement on the decline in sinkings is so welcome.

Statements Confuse

As a result of divergent statements issued by the Navy Department and the Truman Committee, the public has not known what to believe about ship sinkings.

The Truman Committee's report divulged information which the Navy Department for military reasons desired kept secret, thus again disclosing a weakness in the U. S. administrative setup which played havoc during the Civil War and almost resulted in the failure of the Union cause.

There seems to be some question concerning the kind of tonnage measurement used in preparing the two different reports. Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox is quoted as saying that the Committee used gross tonnage in arriving at a compilation of sinkings, whereas dead-weight tonnage was used in computing the totals of new construction.

Without taking up the refinements entering into the definitions of the half-dozen or so different kinds of tonnage measurements used in identifying shipping, all of which have specialized uses, it can be stated roughly that the gross tonnage of a ship is based on the measurement in cubic feet of specified spaces within the vessel, while dead-weight tonnage is the actual weight of the cargo in tons avoirdupois carried by a ship when loaded to its legally permitted draft mark.

Comparison Difficult

For any particular ship, there is a direct relation between the two forms of measurement, but as between ships of different types, no comparison can be drawn. For instance, a ship designed primarily for passenger service may have an excessive gross as compared with dead-weight tonnage, whereas with a cargo ship or a tanker, the reverse holds true.

The conflicting claims seem to indicate that on the gross-tonnage basis, somewhat more than a net loss of 1,000,000 tons was incurred during 1942, and that there was an indefinite but probably not large excess of construction over losses when measured by the dead-weight method.

Either computation affords no reason for optimism, and the sooner effective measures can be taken to overcome conclusively the submarine menace, the better.

No announcement has been made of where definite focuses of submarine losses have existed. From the occasional items appearing in the press, such sinkings seem widely scattered. Only recently, one was reported to have taken place off the Atlantic Coast of the United States. Submarine activities continue at infrequent intervals in the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, and all too often sinkings occur off the Brazilian Coast.

Undoubtedly the greatest losses have taken place on the North Atlantic run and along the Arctic route to Russian ports.

It has been said that supplying Russia was deemed to be such a vital necessity that at one time the United Nations were prepared to accept a 50 per cent loss in getting convoys through to Russia's Arctic ports.

This route has not been mentioned in news releases for some time, and it may be that it is now possible to supply Russia over the newly improved route through Iran. With the opening of the Mediterranean to Allied traffic, this route will become all the more available.

Around the first of this year, wide publicity was given to the fact that more than 8,000,000 dead-weight tons of merchant shipping had been produced in the United States during 1942. How much came off British and Canadian building ways during the same period of time is not available, but it has been estimated as about 4,000,000 tons, making a total of more than 12,000,000 tons of new shipping available to the Allies.

Last December, the Maritime Commission announced with considerable éclat that 16,000,000 tons of merchant shipping would be produced in the United States in 1943. This figure now has been revised to 19,000,000, all of which will be sorely needed to meet losses and the increasing requirements for shipping.

Forces Abroad

More and more, United States expeditionary forces are going abroad. Aside from the forces presently in North Africa and the Australian area, others are reported to be based in the Near East and in India. Then, too, the Allied fleets scattered over the seas, and the garrisons in Iceland, the West Indies, Alaska and other areas must be supplied, to say nothing of what will be required when the long-discussed invasion of Europe takes place.

When it is taken into consideration that in round numbers it requires 10 tons of shipping to transport one American soldier, and 1½ tons a month thereafter to keep him supplied, it readily can be understood why Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, stated recently that the United Nations "are definitely short of ships and will be short of ships as long as the war lasts."

Also it can be grasped easily why the United States cannot at this time commit itself to exerting a greater effort in carrying the war to Japan or affording more relief to China.

As a palliative to the somewhat gloomy picture of the existing shipping situation, we have the recent assertion of Chief of Naval Operations Admiral Ernest J. King that within four to six months, shipping losses should be reduced to such a scope that the United States can stand them and still expand the war effort overseas.

The Admiral undoubtedly based his statement on his intimate knowledge of the progress being made in providing means for meeting the submarine menace.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

Allotments Approved For More Nurseries

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP)—The Federal Works Agency has announced Presidential approval of allotments for 58 more War Nurseries and Child Care Centers for children of mothers engaged in war work.

The allotments included:

Tarrant City, Ala., $10,651 for three nurseries for 90 pre-school children and two child care centers for 60 of school age, one of which will care for 200 during vacation months.

Madison County, Ala., $52,074, four nurseries for 500 children and two centers for 450.

Talledega County, Ala., $28,610 for 10 nurseries for 300 children and three centers for 150.

Worcester, Mass., $42,156 for six combination nurseries and child centers for 190 pre-school and 440 school-age children.

Baltimore County, Md., $33,635 for eight nurseries for 280 children.

Joint Opposition To Fisheries Bill

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP)—The Agriculture and Interior Departments joined in opposing a move current in Congress to transfer to the Agriculture Department jurisdiction over all Federal functions dealing with commercial fisheries.

A bill by Representative George J. Bates (R) of Massachusetts to effect the transfer has been set for hearing next week by the House Merchant Marine Committee.

Federal activities in the field are now divided between the two departments, in the Food Distribution Administration of the Agriculture Department, and the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Interior Department.

The Agriculture Department handles problems involving allocation, reservation, limitation, Federal procurement and container supplies, while the fish and wildlife service handles those dealing with catching and processing.

Secretary Harold L. Ickes, in a letter to the committee opposing the plan, said "certain minority representatives of the industry" had sought to form the impression that there was a "bitter controversy" between the two departments over which should have jurisdiction, which he said was "certainly not the case."

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Allies to Invade Italy?—Big Task at Best

By Ernest S. Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Italy—to take it or not to take it, that is the question.

It is a very timely question.

There is good hope that the days of the Afrika Korps are numbered. Once General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's troops, or what will be left of them, are thrown out from Tunisia, the American-British-French armies under Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower can strike against Sicily and the Italian peninsula. The chances are slim that the Axis can put up an efficient defense anywhere below a line running roughly from Spezia to Rimini.

That would mean that, although notwithout some stiff fighting and not within a week's time, about two thirds of Italy would be occupied by our troops. If and when this happens the United Nations shall have a fairly tough problem on their hands.

Northern Italy is the country's industrial center and its most densely populated part. Yet there are between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000 persons living in Middle and Southern Italy and Sicily. To feed them would become our responsibility. And not only to feed them.

Prewar Imports Heavy

There is neither coal nor oil in Italy, and virtually neither wood nor wool nor leather. The country imported before the war 48 per cent of the raw materials needed in industry and 13 per cent of its foodstuffs. The latter group included one fifth of the wheat, the bulk of the vegetable and animal fats, and a good portion of the meat consumed in the country.

The war hit Italy's production and supply system much harder than Germany's or Great Britain's. In several respects the country is on approximately the same level with the Netherlands or Norway.

Food rations are meager and their distribution is irregular; prices of most commodities have risen to top heights, while wages and salaries rose only by fractions, if at all. There is a soaring "black market," and moneyed people still can get three square meals a day, but hardly more than three or four out of every hundred Italians belong to the moneyed class.

Deliveries From Axis

Italy is only better off than the occupied countries in so far as it is getting considerable deliveries from Germany, Hungary, Rumania and the "Kingdom" of Croatia. During 1941-42 Germany exported to Italy coal to the amount of 10,000,000 tons a year. From Rumania came oil, and from Hungary breadgrain and meat.

Whatever part of the country would be occupied by United Nations troops would automatically be cut off from those intra-European exports. It would be our duty to make good for this loss at once, not only for political and humanitarian reasons, but because the country is practically without any food reserves.

What little has been produced in Italy beyond the bare necessities of life has immediately been shipped to Germany. This practice has been going on since the beginning of 1942 when the Third Reich insisted on receiving at least part payments for its exports but refused to accept lira bills.

Compensation Outlook Poor

This is another unfavorable aspect of United Nations possible occupation of Italy. We shall have to tax our shipping facilities in order to keep the population from starving and to maintain some semblance of economic life in the country, but we will have to do it without expecting much material compensation.

The last eight years, with Italy's campaigns in Ethiopia and Spain and its entry into World War II, have completely ruined its financial structures. How completely can best be inferred from the fact that the Fascist Government ceased in 1935 disclosing the amount of the public debt.

Occupation of Italy by Allied armies cannot be regarded from a mere economic angle. The military advantages would be enormous. Even if the northern defense line should prove unbreakable for some time, the threat to Southern France, Yugoslavia, Albania, and Greece would force the Axis to deploy troops in all these regions and thereby to weaken other not less vital positions.

Besides, there is, according to London advices, a faint hope that the Italian people may do some housecleaning of their own. Signs of unrest are reported from among the Fleet personnel. Any revolt would greatly facilitate the invasion and if the Fleet sponsored or joined the revolt, naval strength would increase by a few battleships, about 10 cruisers, 30 destroyers, and approximately 100 torpedo boats and submarines. There is also the chance for seizing Italian merchantmen.

A secret German radio station complained the other day that Italian liners and cargo ships were deliberately held back in Adriatic ports. The Marco Polo, 12,000 tons; Palestina, 7,000 tons; Abbazzia, 3,500 tons, and others were mentioned by name. However, the total of Italian merchantmen afloat cannot be very large. Losses sustained since June, 1940, must have devoured the greater part of the 2,000,000 gross-register tons with which Mussolini's merchant navy entered the war.

It might be wiser not to figure on any assistance from the part of the Italian people or on any net gain in ships, but to envisage the attempt to invade Italy as a difficult military operation and the task to supply it as a master problem in logistics.

But, except for a handful of men, nobody knows if an invasion of Italy is planned at all. There are many places in Europe where United Nations armies could go from North Africa, and the Axis has more reason than the Allies have to worry about the correct guess.

Cute Little Mary Ann Only Wanted an Apple

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5 (AP)—Early morning shoppers near busy Market Street scattered like chickens in a sudden thunderstorm when they met up with Mary Ann, a 3½ ton Indian elephant belonging to a circus playing here.

Trainer Van Thomas, hastily summoned, said there was no need for alarm.

"Mary Ann was just hungry," he explained. "She probably wanted an apple."

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Radio Aid In 'Sewing' Is Foreseen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., May 5—A radio sewing machine which has promise of becoming one of the new radio-electronic machines of the postwar period has been developed experimentally by the Radio Corporation of America laboratories here, it was announced May 1.

Instead of needle and thread, the new machine uses radio frequency current; instead of woven cloth, it works on thermoplastics—the new synthetic materials being widely used to make raincoats and caps, weather balloons, and in the packaging of many types of food and oils.

The radio sewing machine is designed to meet a specific need in the plastics industry. Thermoplastics—tough, resilient material which can be rolled into large cloth-like sheets—are usually put together by sewing with thread, by cementing or by fusing with externally applied heat. None of these methods has been found to be entirely satisfactory for mass production.

"By generating heat inside the material itself, the R. C. A.'s radio sewing machine eliminates these difficulties," Dr. G. H. Brown, researchist of R. C. A. laboratories, declared.

The material to be sealed or sewed is fed across a table top through two small roller wheels which serve as the needle. The wheels have two functions. The first is to pull the material along and at the same time they act as plates which set up a small electromagnetic field of radio frequency current. As this current passes through the material, heat is generated by dielectric loss—or, in other words, by the struggle of the current to get through the closely packed molecules of matter which compose the material. The heat causes thermoplastics to fuse, or weld, in a tight bond.

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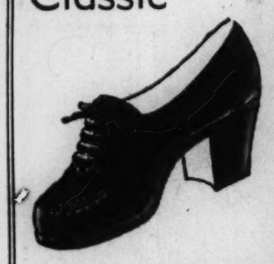

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Amounts Forgiven in Tax Bill

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 5

The amount of 1942 taxes that would be canceled out for a married taxpayer without children under the Forand-Robertson pay-as-you-go bill passed by the House yesterday is listed by Representative A. Willis Robertson (D) of Virginia as follows:

Net Income Before Personal Exemption	Income Tax Present Law	Amount Forgiven	Net Income Before Personal Exemption	Income Tax Present Law	Amount Forgiven
$1,200	No tax		$8,000	$1,532	$1,244
1,500	$48	$48	10,000	2,152	1,612
1,800	103	103	15,000	4,052	2,538
2,000	140	140	20,000	6,452	3,488
2,500	232	232	25,000	9,200	4,438
3,000	324	324	50,000	25,328	9,188
4,000	532	508	100,000	64,060	18,688
5,000	746	692	500,000	414,000	94,688
6,000	992	876	1,000,000	854,000	189,688

(The tax figures are for income liabilities and do not include victory taxes).

House-Passed Tax Plan Goes to Senate for Action

Continued from Page 1

reached a vote, but under conditions that still leave the situation obscure, subject to the will of the Senate.

The Carlson bill was the first to be brought up yesterday. It was defeated by the narrow margin of four votes, 206 to 202. This vote was so close that it assures the whole matter will be revived in the Senate.

It was almost a clear-cut party vote, with only 14 Democrats approving the Carlson bill and only 11 Republicans voting against it.

Up to this point procedure followed that of last March, when the Carlson bill was narrowly defeated. But here precedent changed. Instead of recommitting the whole tax measure, the minority then threw its support to the "dark-horse" Forand-Robertson compromise and, with the aid of a number of Democrats, this was put across 230-180 on the first test. The Doughton Committee bill, which had the full support of the Administration, never came to a vote.

Thus, about all the House managed to accomplish was to pass on to the Senate the issue which has bogged down its own work for months.

The measure including the device sponsored particularly by Representative A. Willis Robertson (D) of Virginia was passed, 313 to 5. However, this does not represent the true sentiment. If the Senate should go back to the full Ruml Plan it undoubtedly would be accepted by the House.

What the Robertson bill does is to provide the Ruml plan for about 90 per cent of income taxpayers, except those in the highest brackets. It would cancel all of the 1942 income tax bill for:

All married persons who made less than $3,200 last year and all single persons who made less than $2,500.

Half of the 1942 taxes for all taxpayers who made less than $20,000.

The first 19 per cent for taxpayers up the line to $189,000 for the man who had an income of $1,000,000.

The bill would forgive 76 per cent of the 1942 tax bill amounting to $7,600,000,000.

It would cancel that part of the 1942 individual income covered by the 6 per cent normal tax and the 13 per cent first surtax bracket for all taxpayers.

Opponents of the new bill want no tax abatement, arguing that what the country needs is more taxes, not less, and that taxpayers could afford to double up on taxes, if it were decided the Ruml reform should be effected in wartime.

Down to date, the House has taken no action formulating plans for the additional $16,000,000,000 of taxes which President Roosevelt has asked as an anti-inflation measure.

Combined Deduction

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP)—The House-approved tax bill would provide for income tax collections as follows:

1. Wage and salary earners (except members of the armed services, agricultural labor, ministers, and domestic servants) will have 20 per cent of their taxable income deducted weekly, semi-monthly or monthly from their pay envelopes or salary checks. This will not be an additional tax, but provides a mean of current collection against taxes now on the statute books. The collections will cover both income tax and the Victory tax obligations. After July 1 there would be no separate collection of 5 per cent on Victory taxes.

2. Persons with incomes from sources other than wages and salaries, such as business and professional men, would be placed on a pay-as-you-go basis by requiring them to estimate their tax for the current year and pay such estimated tax within the year.

3. Farmers—A special rule applies. If the gross income of an individual from farming for the taxable year is at least 80 per cent of his total estimated gross income from all sources, such an individual may file a declaration of the estimated tax at any time on or before Dec. 15 or the taxable year if the taxpayer is on a calendar-year basis.

4. The final return will be filed by all taxpayers as at present on or before the March 15 following the close of the taxable year. On this return, adjustments will be made for differences between the estimated or withheld tax, and the correct tax reported by the taxpayer.

Davies on Mission to Moscow: To Set Roosevelt-Stalin Parley?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 5—Negotiations are proceeding between Washington and Moscow to bring about the much-desired personal conference between President Roosevelt and Premier Joseph Stalin.

Joseph E. Davies, the most popular American Ambassador ever to represent the United States in the Soviet Union, is today en route to Russia to undertake a special unannounced mission in behalf of the Government.

Undoubtedly, Mr. Davies, who personal terms with Mr. Stalin, will canvass the whole range of common Russo-American problems affecting both the immediate conduct of the war and postwar collaboration.

But the belief persists here in the Capital—and it rests on the solid information that high State Department officials are convinced that personal negotiations on the highest level of authority can bring about the practical and the intimate understanding between the two countries essential to a stable United Nations peace—that Mr. Davies is authorized to do everything he can to bring about a Stalin-Roosevelt meeting.

President Roosevelt himself is a great believer in the personal approach to delicate international relations and it is known that he has for some time been desirous of an across-the-table discussion with the Soviet Premier. It was for that reason that the offer was made to Moscow to hold the latest United Nations War Council nearer Russia than Casablanca but Mr. Stalin felt at that time that he could not leave his country.

It is not known whether Mr Roosevelt is offering to meet with Mr. Stalin on Russian soil or may be proposed some point mutually accessible, like Alaska.

Russo-British relations already rest on the foundation of a 20-year mutual assistance treaty. The President's belief is that agreement with the Soviet Union on important controversial postwar questions would strengthen the cause of American participation in the peace and in turn the greater assurance that the United States will play a full role in a system of world security would reduce the possibility that Moscow would try to play a lone hand.

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The Monitor's Guide to Films

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; Others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

AFTER MIDNIGHT WITH BOSTON BLACKIE—Below par melodrama about reformed crook.—M. Y.
AIR FORCE—Hazardous adventures of a bomber and her crew. One of Hollywood's best films about World War II.—M. Y.
AIR RAID WARDENS—Laurel and Hardy help defeat Nazi saboteurs.—M. Y. C.
ALIBI—Clever detective story, well-acted.—M. Y.
AMAZING MRS. HOLLIDAY—Deanna Durbin shines in serious role, with songs, as American girl who rescues nine refugee children from China. She masquerades as widow with amusing results.—M. Y. C.
AMERICAN EMPIRE—Western, with Texas soon after Civil War as scene, showing failure of rancher's attempt to set up prairie empire. Fair support for a double bill.—M. Y.
ANDY HARDY'S DOUBLE LIFE—Andy winds up his affairs in Carvel and departs for college. Amusing, sometimes touching, sometimes overdone.—M. Y. C.
APE MAN—Horror yarn not good even of its deplorable kind in story of doctor who turns himself into ape.—M.
ARABIAN NIGHTS—Tongue-in-cheek tale about Harman, Scheherazade, Sinbad, Aladdin.—M. Y.
ARMY SURGEON—Pretty Army nurse and two rival soldiers in a World War I romance.—M. Y.
ASSIGNMENT IN BRITTANY—War romance centering about young Frenchman's masquerade as another soldier in his old home.—M. Y.
AT THE FRONT IN NORTH AFRICA—Technicolor record of United States invasion, showing tanks, planes and soldiers in action.—M. Y.
AT DAWN WE DIE—French boy and girl saboteurs shoot works and escape. Good cast in workmanlike story.—M. Y.
AVENGERS—Conventional war melodrama set in Norway.—M. Y.
BEHIND PRISON WALLS—Misleading title for mildly entertaining satire on big business.—M. Y.
BETWEEN US GIRLS—Amusing and frequently hilarious farce. Expertly mischievous performance by Diana Barrymore.—M. Y.
BIG STREET—Fantasy about a bus boy's devotion to an injured night club singer unaware of his sacrifices.—M.
BLACK SWAN—Rafael Sabatini's pirate story in Technicolor with trimmings.—M. Y.
BLOCKED TRAIL—The Three Mesquiteers round up the bandits again.—M. Y. C.
BOOGIE MAN WILL GET YOU—Burlesque of horror films, amusing in its way.—M. Y.
BOSTON BLACKIE GOES HOLLYWOOD—Reformed crook retrieves diamond while playing horse with cops and robbers.—M. Y.
BUSES ROAR—Melodrama about saboteur's efforts to plant bomb on bus.—M. Y.
CABIN IN THE SKY—All-Negro cast in fantasy with music. Ethel Waters exemplifies her great abilities as singing actress.—M. Y.
CAIRO—Burlesque of spy melodramas with vocal interludes. M. Y.
CALABOOSE—Slapdash Western farce.—M. Y.
CAREFUL, SOFT SHOULDERS—Farce melodrama about a Washington lady who turns spy.—M. Y.
CASABLANCA—Absorbing melodrama about Nazi-hunted refugees who haunt a tough American's saloon while awaiting passage to Lisbon.—M.
CAT PEOPLE—Witchcraft melodrama in modern setting, cleverly directed, plausibly acted.—M. Y.
CHATTERBOX—Musical farce about movie and radio cutups, with melodramatic finish.—M. Y. C.
CHETNIKS—Effort to honor Draja Mikhailovich and his Yugoslav guerrillas results in tame war melodrama.—M. Y.
CHINA—American schoolteacher's devotion to pupils in China stirs callous salesman to rousing deeds in aid of Chinese.—M. Y.
CHINA GIRL—Melodrama about U. S. newsreelman and Chinese teacher's daughter, against war background. Realistic bombing climax.—M. Y.
CITY WITHOUT MEN—Flier's wife rescues unjustly convicted husband from prison in routine melodrama that wanders in plot, while achieving considerable excitement.—M. Y.
CLANCY STREET BOYS—East Side Kids lick gangsters in roughhouse kidnap melodrama.—M. Y.
CORREGIDOR—Siege and fall of Corregidor used rather cheaply in triangle plot.—M. Y.
COMMANDOS STRIKE AT DAWN—Sincere, moving, exciting story of battle against Nazis.—M. Y.
CRASH DIVE—Night commando raid in Technicolor. Good romantic melodrama of submarine war.—M. Y.
CRYSTAL BALL—Heavy-handed romantic farce about girl who gets her man by masquerading as fortune teller.—M. Y.
DEADMAN'S GULCH—Careful formula Western about gangster operators of freight line.—M. Y. C.
DESERT VICTORY—Thrilling British documentary about Montgomery's successful November attack against Rommel in Egypt.—M. Y.
DESPERADOES—Technicolor photography in western story with standard plot.—M. Y.
DESPERATE JOURNEY—Implausibility, speed, and excitement as RAF bomber crew, brought down over Germany, escape to England.—M. Y.
DEVIL WITH HITLER—Burlesque in which Satan tricks Hitler into performing a good deed. Sparingly funny.—M. Y.
DIARY OF A NAZI—Soviet war picture that makes Russia hero of story and women saboteurs its heroines. Absorbing, thrilling, even humorous at times.—M. Y.
DIXIE DUGAN—Supporting comedy for double bill, seeking to make fun of wartime Washington.—M. Y.
DR. GILLESPIE'S NEW ASSISTANT—Kildare series without Dr. Kildare, in a comedy of bride who feigns amnesia to conceal former marriage.—M. Y.
EDGE OF DARKNESS—Story of Nazi brutality during occupation of town in Norway. Too much killing for general audience, otherwise excellent of kind.—M.
EYES IN THE NIGHT—Uncommonly good melodrama in which blind detective and his dog solve mystery.—M. Y.
EYES OF THE UNDERWORLD—Honest police chief is framed and cleared in 61 minutes.—M. Y.
FALCON'S BROTHER—Tom Conway takes over from George Sanders in RKO's mystery series.—M. Y.
FALCON STRIKES BACK—Falsely accused hero rounds up real culprits.—M. Y.
FALL IN—Rival sergeants provide more of slapstick fun furnished in "Tanks a Million."—M. Y. C.
FIGHTING BUCKAROO—The hero saves the ranch in a rip-snorting western.—M. Y. C.
FIGHTING FRONTIER—Daring cowboy poses as outlaw and captures bandits in satisfactory minor Western.—M. Y. C.
FLIGHT FOR FREEDOM—Made reckless by lover's fickleness, girl aviator tragically pilots ship to disaster in far Pacific on key mission.—M.
FLYING FORTRESS—Mediocre film about Yanks in the R. A. F., climaxed by raid over Berlin.—M. Y.
FOOTLIGHT SERENADE—Fast, sprightly, and efficient backstage film musical cut in standard pattern. One song in questionable taste.—M. Y.
FOR ME AND MY GIRL—Memento of vaudeville's former days. Plenty of old songs, interspersed with tribulations of hero and heroine.—M. Y.
FOREVER AND A DAY—History of 140-year-old London house provides thread which brings in more than 70 film players in series of patriotic incidents.—M. Y. C.
FORTRESS ON THE VOLGA—Russian picture of defense of Tsaritsin (Stalingrad) against Germans and White Russians in 1918, showing how Soviet emerged from First World War chaos.—M.
FRANKENSTEIN MEETS THE WOLF MAN—Double portion chiller-diller strictly for horror trade.—M.
GEORGE WASHINGTON SLEPT HERE—Fairly funny farce about modern Pennsylvania pioneers.—M. Y.
GENTLEMAN JIM—Brawling action comedy which traces, with some inaccuracies, the career of prize-fighter Corbett.—M
GET HEP TO LOVE—Gloria Jean retires from concert stage for romantic high school career.—M. Y
GIRL TROUBLE—Romantic farce about a South American in New York to borrow millions for his rubber plantations.—M.
GIVE OUT, SISTERS—Slender musical comedy with rousing song numbers for conclusion, some lively dancing, but stereotyped plot.—M. Y.
GREAT GILDERSLEEVE—Popular radio character complete with his laugh, without marked success in new medium.—M. Y. C.
GYANDEV OF INDIA—Talking picture made in Bombay about a semi-legendary prophet who revived a religion of man's brotherhood. Native pageantry and music.—M. Y.
HANGMEN ALSO DIE—Gestapo searches vainly for Czech assassin of Nazi leader in Prague. Exciting melodramatic mystery.—M.
HAPPY GO LUCKY—Caribbean capers and song specialities, done in Technicolor.—M. Y.
HARD WAY—Ruthless heroine maneuvers sister-in-law from poverty to theatrical fame. Candid but sordid study, well-acted.—M.
HAUNTED RANCH—Range busters find money stolen from Denver mint. Program filler.—M. Y. C.
HERE WE GO AGAIN—Comedy designed for Bergen-McCarthy and Fibber McGee-Molly fans.—M. Y.
HE HIRED THE BOSS—Stuart Erwin as the worm who turns. Topical program filler.—M. Y. C.
HE'S MY GUY—Backstage musical, pleasantly familiar for Class B double bills.—M. Y. C.
HI, BUDDY—Unpretentious musical with singing and dancing specialties.—M. Y. C.
HIDDEN HAND—Melodrama about deranged murderer, weak in story, direction and acting.—M.
HIGH EXPLOSIVE—Reckless, selfish truck driver finally sacrifices himself in good cause. Exciting trick plot.—M. Y.
HITLER, DEAD OR ALIVE—Alcatraz graduates go to Berlin to "get" Hitler.—M. Y.
HIT PARADE OF 1943—Romance of Tin Pan Alley with too-smart writer improved by affection of smart girl singer.—M. Y.
HITLER'S CHILDREN—Tragic story of effect upon boy and girl in Germany of Fuhrer's systematic education of youth.—M. Y.
HI 'YA, CHUM—Ritz Brothers raise corn in melange of song, dance, and knockabout antics.—M. Y. C.
HOPPY SERVES A WRIT—Hopalong Cassidy catches bandits. Evergreen melodramatics.—M. Y. C.
HOW'S ABOUT IT?—Tin Pan Alley romance that will be enjoyed by those who like Andrews Sisters' style of warbling.—M. Y. C.
HUMAN COMEDY—William Saroyan's pleasant and touching comment upon life in a small town and a particular family as affected by the war.—M. Y. C.
I MARRIED A WITCH—Rene Clair film of a New Englander who marries the witch his ancestor cursed. Light, amusing, with one hilarious sequence. Occasionally suggestive.—M. Y.
I WAKE UP SCREAMING—Texas melodrama, technically better done than average, building atmosphere of gruesome and foreboding.—M.
I WALKED WITH A ZOMBIE—Morbid ghost burrum.—M.
ICE-CAPADES—Story of country girl, bustling city sisters, subordinated to specialty and chorus numbers on ice. Fun for skating fans.—M. Y. C.
ICELAND—Mystic and skating, with Icelandic romance between Sonja Henie and a Marine.—M. Y.
IDAHO—Western, small doses, with singing ranger who rounds up bank robbers.—M. Y. C.
IMMORTAL SERGEANT—Libyan desert war story, weakened by clichés and romantic interludes.—M. Y.
INVADERS—British film, produced in Canada, about six marooned U-boat seamen. Well acted and photographed, exciting on occasion, but not overcredible.—M. Y.
INVISIBLE AGENT—Spy story utilizing camera tricks, brutality, and Keystone comedy.—M.-Y.
IN WHICH WE SERVE—Gallant and moving story of British destroyer, the men who operate it, the homes they guard. Notable acting.—M. Y.
IT COMES UP LOVE—Modestly amusing. Gloria Jean comedy romance with songs.—M. Y. C.
IT AIN'T HAY—Abbott and Costello in knockabout antics involving ancient nag and champion race horse.—M. Y. C.
JACARE—Camera record of expedition up Amazon to capture alligators and other creatures.—M. Y.
JOURNEY FOR MARGARET—Story of correspondent and wife who adopt war-orphaned children in England. Slow-paced and emotional narrative. Two delightful youngsters in cast.—M. Y.
JOURNEY INTO FEAR—Orson Welles in thriller as Turkish secret agent who protects American armament engineer from Nazi agents.—M. Y.
JUNIOR ARMY—Freddie Bartholomew and the Dead End Kids unmask Nazi agent.—M. Y. C.
KEEP 'EM SLUGGING—Dead End and East Side Kids slap down each other, then get together to catch perpetrators of crime. It's all a matter of taste.—M.
KEEPER OF THE FLAME—Secret fascist posthumously exposed in absorbing melodrama.—M. Y.
KID DYNAMITE—East Side Kids tangle successfully with thugs trying to exploit a boxing match, then join up for war.—M. Y. C.
KID RIDES AGAIN—Billy the Kid, framed for a crime he didn't commit, rounds up gang. Routine Western.—M. Y.
KING OF THE COWBOYS—Roy Rogers sings and shoots his way through well-made, finely paced western about saboteurs masquerading as carnival entertainers.—M. Y. C.
LADIES' DAY—Farce about domestic affairs of baseball players. Lupe Velez sets pace.—M. Y. C.
LADY BODYGUARD—Pretty girl safeguards test pilot from schemers who would benefit from his passing. For those who can accept any subject for sake of laugh.—M.
LADY GANGSTER—Mediocre crime melodrama.—M.
LADY IS WAITING—Begins with amusing comedy—ends with overdone pathos, centering on hospital operation.—M. Y.
LAND OF HUNTED MEN—Humorous cowboys ride herd on outlaws in fair melodrama.—M. Y. C.
LASSE-MAJA—Pleasant Swedish film about adventures of Eighteenth Century Robin Hood.—M. Y.
LAST WILL OF MR. MABUSE—Well-made but morbid mystery story, a study of criminal insanity, with excursions into hypnotism, ghosts, and "transmigration of souls."—M.
LET'S HAVE FUN—Mild program comedy for those who enjoy Bert Gordon's radio humor as "the mad Russian."—M. Y. C.
LIFE BEGINS AT 8:30—Well written and acted, somewhat sentimental story of how actor's alcoholism marred his career and his daughter's happiness.—M.
LONDON BLACKOUT MURDERS—Machine-made mystery thriller about murderer who takes justice into his own hands.—M.
LONE PRAIRIE—Uneven western, exciting at times, with cowboys rounding up pay roll robbers in romance of the open spaces.—M. Y. C.
LUCKY JORDAN—Melodrama in which drafted racketeer goes A. W. O. L., sees the light, and nabs spies.—M.
LUCKY LEGS—Playboy bequeaths million to show girl, who becomes romantically interested in lawyer hired by relatives to contest will. Racketeers also make play for money. Idle hour fluff.—M. Y.
MAGNIFICENT DOPE—Intermittently amusing as rustic teaches some New Yorkers to relax.—M. Y.
MAISIE GETS HER MAN—Mildly entertaining episode. Down-at-heel characters, a would-be vaudevillian, and a swindler figure in story.—M. Y.
MAJOR AND THE MINOR—Farce, sometimes uproarious, occasionally in questionable taste.—M. Y.
MAN IN THE TRUNK—Fairly bright reworking of mystery comedy in which revenant helps solve his own murder.—M. Y.
MAN OF COURAGE—Well-made routine whodunit about wife falsely accused of killing husband.—M.
MANTRAP—Passable minor mystery tale with Scotland Yard sleuth unmasking killer.—M. Y.
MARGIN FOR ERROR—Murder mystery with pseudo-political overtones. Not too successful derivation from play.—M. Y.
MAYOR OF 44TH STREET—Pedestrian melodrama with swing music interludes. Hoodlumism featured in story.—M.
MASHENKA—Tenderly told, charmingly acted love story which concludes amid scenes on Russo-Finnish front.—M. Y.
McGUERINS FROM BROOKLYN—William Bendix in robust fun among the taxidrivers, with domestic entanglements straightened out at Max Baer's health farm.—M. Y.
MEANEST MAN IN THE WORLD—Jack Benny tries to be mean (but it goes against his nature) in a fairly amusing farce.—M. Y. C.
MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about carnival rider who becomes great ballerina.—M.
MEXICAN SPITFIRE'S ELEPHANT—Another triangle of scrambled identities involving Uncle Matt, the bibulous Lord Epping, and Carmalita Jewel smugglers, too.—M.
MOON AND SIXPENCE—Candid, unorthodox, frequently amazing, and not altogether successful film about broker who deserts family to become painter. Excellent performance by George Sanders.—M.
MOON IS DOWN—Impressive translation of Steinbeck's novel about occupation of Norwegian town by Nazi troops, and their inability to make townspeople cower.—M. Y.
MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH—Combination of sentiment, juvenile comedy, and slapstick farce, done as a period piece of the 90's.—M. Y.
MURDER IN TIMES SQUARE—Mystery melodrama for lower brackets.—M.
MY SISTER EILEEN—Amusing farce. Questionable taste.—M.
MY SON, THE HERO—Strained comedy about down-at-heels fight promoter who puts up successful businessman front to impress boy.—M. Y.
MYSTERIOUS DOCTOR—Shilling shocker that contains all the ingredients addicts dislike.—M.
NEXT OF KIN—Absorbing British mystery, warning against loose talk in war effort.—M. Y.
NIGHT FOR CRIME—Routine "quickie" about a film studio murder and kidnaping.—M. Y.
NIGHT MONSTER—Horror murder mystery, dabbling in "occultism" with aid of camera.—M.
NIGHT PLANE FROM CHUNGKING—War melodrama for lower brackets.—M.
NIGHT TO REMEMBER—Fairly amusing mystery farce about murder and blackmail in a Greenwich Village basement flat.—M. Y.
NINE BACHELORS—Gultry farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M. Y.
NOW, VOYAGER—Shallow but entertaining romantic melodrama.—M.
ONCE UPON A HONEYMOON—American ex-burlesque dancer rescued from Quisling husband by American newsman. Long, fairly entertaining, romantic comedy drama. Jewish persecution made subject of attempted humor in some scenes.—M. Y.
ONE DANGEROUS NIGHT—Lone Wolf, reformed robber, falsely accused this time, slickly catches murderer for cops.—M. Y.
ONE OF OUR AIRCRAFT IS MISSING—Exciting and well-acted account of escape of six RAF airmen from Netherlands.—M. Y.
OVER MY DEAD BODY—Burlesque in which author of mystery thrillers finds himself suspected of murder. Moderately amusing.—M. Y.
PALM BEACH STORY—Preston Sturges slapstick and satire in a farce about a struggling inventor and his wife. Sometimes in poor taste.—M.
PANAMA HATTIE—Mildly entertaining musical. One distasteful song.—M. Y.
PAYOFF—Reporter tracks down gangsters who are exploiting a great city. Well-made pattern melodrama.—M. Y.
PITTSBURGH—Comedy melodrama about a couple of tough miners, their girl, their ambitions, and the way. Rough but entertaining.—M. Y.
PIED PIPER—Stirring melodrama of fugitives from Nazis. Excellent production.—M. Y. C.
POWER OF PRESS—Well-meant but lurid melodrama about dangers of irresponsible journalism.—M. Y.
POWDER TOWN—Absent-minded professor versus spies.—M. Y.
POWERS GIRL—Comedy romance about photographer and two sisters, one of whom wants to be model. Benny Goodman's "hot licks" welcome.—M.
PRIDE OF THE YANKEES—Incidents in life of Lou Gehrig. Entertaining, moving, and generally accurate; acted with warmth and sincerity. Several exciting baseball sequences.—M. Y. C.
PRIORITIES ON PARADE—Minor effort but on comedy is amusing in spots.—M. Y.
PRISON MUTINY—Slightly artificial prison reform melodrama.—M. Y.
PURPLE V—Passable low-priced melodrama about downed British flier's escape from Germany.—M. Y.
QUIET, PLEASE, MURDER—Killer explains crimes by saying he enjoyed the fear of knowing he would be caught. He is.—M.
RANDOM HARVEST—Shell-shock victim marries girl who rehabilitates him. Struck by taxi, he remembers his real identity and promptly marries another girl. Long and sentimental.—M. Y.
RAVAGED EARTH—Record of Japanese brutalities in China, particularly Shanghai. Excessively gruesome.—M.
REAP THE WILD WIND—Over-long film telling of fight of lawyers against ship-wrecking pirates off Florida Keys in 1840's.—M. Y. C.
RED TANKS—Moderately interesting lesson in tank tactics, with several exciting moments.—M. Y.
REVEILLE WITH BEVERLY — Musical film with just enough plot to introduce half a dozen swing bands and specialty acts.—M. Y. C.
RHYTHM OF THE ISLANDS—Minor musical diversion in South Seas spoofing the "let's-get-away-from-it-all" routine.—M. Y. C.
RIDERS OF THE NORTHWEST MOUNTED—Action picture with scenic setting.—M. Y. C.
RIDING THROUGH NEVADA—Bandits bite dust as postal inspector picks up trail.—M. Y. C.
ROAD TO MOROCCO—Crosby-Hope hilarity in romantic lands.—M. Y.
SAGEBRUSH LAW—Tim Holt rounds up bank swindlers and clears father's name in familiar melodramatic style.—M. Y. C.
SALUDOS AMIGOS—Superb Disney travelogue in South America. Amusing, entertaining, and instructive.—M. Y. C.
SECRET ENEMIES—G-men get Nazi in 59 minutes of familiar action melodrama.—M. Y.
SECRETS OF THE UNDERGROUND—Unpretentious yet well-made murder mystery, solved by romantic district attorney and girl reporter.—M. Y.
SEVEN MILES FROM ALCATRAZ—Escaped convicts, still patriotic, beat up Nazi agents and save the plans. Minor melodrama.—M. Y.
SEVEN SWEETHEARTS—Tulip time and romance. Heavily sentimental.—M. Y. C.
SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE—Musical, less entertaining than might have been hoped from its radio, popular band, vaudeville, and military trimmings.—M. Y.
SHADOW OF A DOUBT—Super Hitchcock thriller. Script, photography and acting excellent.—M. Y.
SHANTYTOWN—Unpretentious melodrama with music.
SHERLOCK HOLMES AND THE SECRET WEAPON—Sherlock rescues Swiss inventor from Gestapo and Moriarty. Elementary.—M. Y.
SHERLOCK HOLMES AND THE VOICE OF TERROR—Saboteur melodrama with war background.—M. Y.
SHIP AHOY—Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M. Y.
SIEGE OF LENINGRAD—Russian documentary of heroism of city's people in resisting Nazi attacks for 15 months and finally driving away the invaders.—M. Y.
SILVER SKATES—Good revue on ice, with Kenny Baker's singing and Belita's clever skating.—M. Y. C.
SLIGHTLY DANGEROUS—Shop girl's dream of handsome husband and luxury comes true after entertaining adventures.—M. Y. C.
SOMETHING TO SHOUT ABOUT—Vaudeville returns in a backstage musical which displays some good incidental talent. Cole Porter songs.—M. Y.
SOMEWHERE I'LL FIND YOU—Offensive melodrama about a foreign correspondent and a girl. Faked scenes of Bataan.—M.
SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE—Steadily entertaining British melodrama of return of vital war machines from France.—M. Y.
SPY SHIP—Melodrama about spies and fifth columnists.—M.
SQUADRON LEADER X—English melodrama of the chase, skillfully done, with British hot on trail of tricky Nazi flier.—M. Y.
STAND BY, ALL NETWORKS—News commentator tracks down saboteurs in conventional action melodrama.—M. Y. C.
STAND BY FOR ACTION—Entertaining war melodrama with amusing comedy touches and some first-rate acting. Plausibility derives more from players than plot.—M. Y.
STAR SPANGLED RHYTHM—Super all-star production in which some 43 of Paramount's headliners participate. If at first you don't see what you like, just wait a minute.—M. Y.
STREET OF CHANCE—Man who has lost memory, discovers he is wanted for murder and attempts to prove innocence. Tersely directed, well acted. Some morbid aspects.—M.
STRICTLY IN THE GROOVE—Musical about another of the younger generation who convinces his elders of the commercial advantages of swing.—M. Y.
TAHITI HONEY—Backstage musical with Simone Simon heading a good cast in passable comedy designed for dual bills.—M. Y. C.
TALES OF MANHATTAN—Tale of the progress of a tail coat from tailor's dummy to scarecrow. One scene in poor taste.—M.
TARZAN TRIUMPHS—Johnny Weissmuller defeats Nazi paratroopers who drop into jungle.—M. Y.
TAXI, MISTER—Good-humored but not too bright taxi magnate exposes gangsters in comic melodrama.—M. Y. C.
TENNESSEE JOHNSON—Biographical drama of post-Civil War history, making President Johnson martyr in democracy's cause. Well acted.—M. Y. C.
TENTING TONIGHT ON THE OLD CAMPGROUND—Fair Western of stagecoach days.—M. Y. C.
THAT NIGHT IN RIO—Belongs to that Hollywood view of South America which causes proponents of Pan-Americanism to shudder. Extreme innuendo.—M.
THEY ALL KISSED THE BRIDE—Antic farce-comedy designed to balance delicately on edge of indecency. Contains long scene of intoxication.—M.
THEY GOT ME COVERED—Amusing farcical situations and abundance of snappy repartee in Bob Hope's familiar style.—M. Y.
THIS LAND IS MINE—Mild schoolmaster emerges as hero of Nazi-dominated town. Exceptional cast, inspiring theme.—M. Y.
THREE HEARTS FOR JULIA—Farce about husband who returns from Europe to find that his wife has taken up musical career and wishes divorce. Interludes of orchestral music.—M. Y.
THUNDER BIRDS—Technicolor and romances decorate an RAF trainer's course in Arizona.—M. Y.
TONIGHT WE RAID CALAIS—Melodrama about lone British saboteur working with French underground to blow up Nazi-occupied factory.—M. Y.
TRUCK BUSTERS—Third-rate melodrama about independents vs. racketeering monopolists.—M. Y.
TWO WEEKS TO LIVE—Lum 'n' Abner fans will enjoy this farce about efforts to get quick money out of hair-raising adventure.—M. Y. C.
WAKE ISLAND—Impressive re-creation of historic defense. Some fiction, but on the whole well written, directed and acted with sincerity.—M. Y.
WAR AGAINST MRS. HADLEY—Story about a self-centered woman who finds the war is more important than her personal desires. Skillfully acted but plot lacks suspense.—M. Y.
WE ARE THE MARINES—Interesting, full-length March of Time film about making of a Marine. A few battle scenes.—M. Y.
WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME—Soldier hero on furlough briefly mistaken for a deserter. Minor musical.—M. Y. C.
WHISTLING IN DIXIE—Timid radio sleuth trails a murderer in entertaining knockabout mystery farce.—M. Y.
WHITE SAVAGE—Technicolor South Seas romance of princess and fisherman.—M. Y. C.
WILD HORSE RUSTLERS—Government agents tangle with Nazi agents who seek to destroy Uncle Sam's horses. Rubber-camp western.—M. Y. C.
WINGS AND THE WOMAN—Amy Johnson's pioneering achievements in aviation and her brief marriage. Candid, intelligent.—M. Y.
WRECKING CREW—Vigorous melodrama about men who make business of demolishing buildings.—M. Y.
YANK AT ETON—Mickey Rooney playing type

Mystery of Big Red House Stirs Washington 'Sleuths'

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP)—His fist thumping emphasis, John J. Monroe, mystery man of the big red house on R Street, testified today that the parties he gave for some of the Capital's socially and politically prominent were "never orgies, never drunken," when he took the stand before the House Military Committee after refusing a week ago to give even his name.

Mr. Monroe described himself as a manufacturers' representative and said his parties were given "for the best and most intelligent people I knew."

In response to questions he added that "none of my guests can ever say that one word of business was mentioned at them."

Committee members said they wanted to know whether there was any connection between social gatherings on R Street and the letting of war contracts.

Prominent Names

Names of such prominent officials as Donald Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board; William M. Jeffers, Rubber Director, Senators Albert B. Chandler (D) of Kentucky and Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, and others have been mentioned in published reports dealing with dinner parties at the Monroe house.

Messrs. Nelson and Jeffers have said they were never in the house.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox and Maj. Gen. L. H. Campbell, Jr., Army Chief of Ordnance, are among officials who have dined there. They said war contracts were not discussed.

"On rare occasions," Mr. Monroe told a jammed committee room, his clients were invited to the parties because they had entertained him at dinner while in Washington, "and I would feel pretty rotten if I did not return the invitation."

But he repeatedly said that never had he invited anyone to his home "as a war broker."

Mr. Monroe said the house at 2101 R Street was "both my place of business and my residence." Appearing with him before the Committee was Mrs. Eula Smith, who likewise refused to talk last week. Today Mr. Monroe said he employed Mrs. Smith in connection with his work.

Mr. Monroe began his testimony after his attorney, William Harris of Newark, N. J., who said he represented both Mr. Monroe and Mrs. Smith, asked but failed to gain an adjournment. Mr. Harris said he desired more time to prepare himself and his witnesses.

"The proposal for adjournment is overruled," said Chairman Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky.

Name Changed

Testifying that he had "no apologies" to make for his private life, Mr. Monroe told the Committee his name formerly had been Monroe Kaplan, adding he had changed it to John Porter Monroe several years ago.

The matter of this change arose after Mr. Monroe had complained that he could not see the relevancy of questions dealing with his name. His legal residence, he said, is Jacksonville, Fla., but 2101 R Street is "both my place of business and my residence."

The R Street residence, he explained, is leased by Mrs. Smith.

"I'm a client of hers," he added. "She does a number of things. I'd rather have her state it herself. I'm pretty busy. When I have a lot of stuff to be looked up, she looks it up for me."

Opening the hearing, Mr. May remarked that since Mr. Monroe's previous appearance, the witness had demonstrated a willingness to talk to reporters and added, addressing Mr. Monroe, that there was "no desire on the part of anybody on the Committee to smear you or anybody else."

The Chairman said the Committee was not interested in Mr. Monroe's social affairs except in so far as they related to war contracts.

"I yield my patriotism and loyalty to no one," Mr. Monroe told the Committee, adding that "innuendos" had given the impression that there were "skeletons in my closet."

Manufacturer's Representative

Mr. Monroe said he came to Washington several years ago to try to get into the armed service, but failing that became a manufacturer's representative. Previously, he said, he was a member of the Specialist Reserve and served on active duty.

H. Ralph Burton, Committee counsel, asked Mr. Monroe if he ever had been associated with Norman T. Bolles of the Narragansett Machine Company, Pawtucket, R. I. Last week's investigation was intended as an inquiry into that company's business.

"I had him arrested," Mr. Monroe said in answer to the question, but that angle of the investigation was not developed further.

Throughout the early part of his questioning, Mr. Monroe kept asking, "Has that got anything to do with legislation?" when Mr. Burton asked him questions.

As the hearing wore on, the witness clashed several times with Mr. Burton, and once a Committee member demanded that May order the witness to refrain from "arguments" in answering questions.

Crowded Room

So crowded was the Committee room that spectators stood on window sills and behind Committee members themselves. Scores were turned away even before the hearing began.

Asked whether he ever had obtained a contract from the War Department, Mr. Monroe pounded on the committee table as he declared:

"I've walked over there day in and day out, pounded on the door day in and day out, walked on more linoleum than you could pay for, and I was not able to get one contract out of the War Department."

War Plant—Juvenile Style

Associated Press

Indiana Boys Make Airplane Parts

Jerry Morrill, left, and his brother, Giles, operate this tiny "war plant" in the basement of their home in Fort Wayne, Ind., where they produce delicately tooled airplane parts for the Army Air Forces. Army officers have described the boys' product as being as good as that turned out by large firms.

Oil Industry's Rubber Drive Aids Four U. S. Relief Groups

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 5—Scrap rubber collected by the oil industry last summer at the request of President Roosevelt made possible the gift today of $2,433,185.30 in equal shares to the American Red Cross, the Army Emergency Relief, the Navy Relief Society, and the United Service Organizations.

Four checks, each for $608,296.30, were presented by William R. Boyd, Jr., chairman of the Petroleum Industry War Council, on behalf of America's petroleum industry to James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization, official representative of the President, who gave them to the heads of the four service organizations. The occasion was a luncheon in the Hotel Statler here attended by members of the Council and a large number of prominent government officials.

The checks were received by Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, for the Army; Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the U. S. Fleet, for the Navy; Chairman Norman H. Davis for the Red Cross, and Chester I. Barnard, President for the U. S. O.

Speaker at the luncheon, in addition to Justice Byrnes, included Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and Petroleum Administrator for War; Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce and Chairman of Rubber Reserve Company; and Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board. Mr. Boyd presided. The luncheon program was broadcast nationally over the Blue Network.

The oil industry last summer reported to President Roosevelt a collection of 454,000 tons of scrap rubber during the drive, which the Council organized and directed nationally. The Government's Rubber Reserve Company already has received and paid for 452,000 tons from the industry, according to Secretary Jones. This national rubber stockpile has made possible Victory tires and the release of recap rubber without ration certificates for America's passenger cars.

The nation's oil companies paid a penny a pound for rubber as they collected it, and they sold it to the Rubber Reserve at a cent and a quarter. The sum divided among the four relief agencies today represented the difference between that penny a pound and the amount received from Rubber Reserve, so far accumulated by the Council in a trust fund. An additional sum will be distributed later when final reports are made.

No deductions of any kind were made for the out-of-pocket expenses of running the drive, which were estimated by Council Chairman Boyd to be several million dollars and much more than the amount presented today. This does not count the time spent by regular employees during the 26 days of the drive and since then in collecting, sorting, packing, and shipping the rubber, nor the use of regular facilities and equipment.

Every company in the oil industry participated in the drive, and the checks presented today were in behalf of all of America's oil industry. The $2,433,185.20, however, is made up specifically of contributions from 1,245 large and small companies. Hundreds of thousands of service stations and dealers are represented, since they sold their rubber collections through their supplying companies or pooled with other firms to make shipments of rubber.

In addition, the Council received reports from several hundred companies participating in the drive who contributed their proceeds to one or more of the relief organizations locally. These contributions are not included in the $2,433,185.20.

A booklet describing the drive and listing the companies and the contribution of each was distributed at the luncheon.

Court to Review U. S. Optical Case

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP)—The Supreme Court has agreed to review a decision dismissing an informer's suit seeking $40,000,000 damages and penalties from Bausch & Lomb Optical Company of New York and Carl Zeiss, Inc., a New York subsidiary of a German concern, on the ground that the United States had been defrauded in the purchase of military optical instruments.

The Court also refused for a second time to review a decision holding constitutional, as applied to a member of "Jehovah's Witnesses," a Portland (Ore.) ordinance prohibiting parents from permitting their daughters under 18 to "sell, expose or offer for sale" newspapers, magazines or periodicals on the streets.

Restoration to Owners of Art Seized by Nazis Under Study

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 5—Efforts to restore to their rightful owners treasures and property looted by the Nazis in occupied countries of Europe took a new turn here today with the announcement that a committee composed of many of America's art scholars and museum officials had been organized to offer aid to the Federal Government in recovering art and scientific works from the war and its aftermath.

The committee was formed under the auspices of the American Council of Learned Societies last January after discussion between Dr. William Bell Dinsmoor, President of the Archaeological Institute of America and head of the Columbia University History of Art Department; Francis Henry Taylor, Metropolitan Museum of Art Director, and President of the Association of Art Museum Directors; and David E. Finley, Director of the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D. C. Their talks centered in what might be done to help solve the complicated problems relating to art and historical monuments as a result of the war.

The committee has been working without publicity under the chairmanship of Dr. Dinsmoor. Associated with him in the work are Mr. Taylor, Mr. Finley and some of the foremost art and science leaders in the United States, including Dr. George Henry Chase, Dean of Harvard University; Dr. Harry Miller Lydenberg, Director of the Benjamin Franklin Library in Mexico City; Dr. Charles Rufus Morey Marquand, Professor of Art and Archaeology at Princeton University; Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, and Dr. Albert Eide Parr, Director of the Museum of National History.

Neither Dr. Dinsmoor, Mr. Taylor or other members of the committee reached would discuss in detail their program. Dr. Dinsmoor said, however, he foresaw wide usefulness for American scholarships in aiding efforts to save European art and historical treasures. Many problems have arisen already, he said, and others will occur.

Committee members are studying actual cities and areas in Europe from an art and historical point of view, hoping thus to provide full information on how to aid the Government in preserving European cultural heritages.

The committee will co-operate with the Army and Navy, the State Department or any other branch of the Government to which it can be of service, it was added.

Lewis Must Act Quickly on Coal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 5—John L. Lewis, who has ignored or attacked the War Labor Board thus far at every point in the soft coal discussions, must decide immediately whether he will shift his position.

The WLB has reasserted its jurisdictional authority over the case and its special panel on the question will meet here tomorrow. Coal operators have been invited to attend. And so, it is understood, has Mr. Lewis. On the Lewis answer may depend the next phase of the bitter wartime controversy.

Down to date Mr. Lewis has ignored several communications from the WLB and Mr. Lewis stayed away from a meeting last week preceding the week-end strike. The situation is that direct negotiations between the mine operators and the union would still be possible provided the two groups asked the War Labor Board to adjourn its panel hearing while the direct negotiations were going on. The same opportunity existed last week, but Mr. Lewis' intransigence blocked the development.

WLB Procedure Stands

Both Harold L. Ickes, Fuel Administrator, and Mr. Roosevelt at his press conference yesterday, indicated that there was no material change in the status of negotiations outside of the fact that the miners had gone back to work. President Roosevelt backed up the WLB's authority to handle the case, though he did so obliquely, indicating that no change is proposed in established procedure. This was the comment made yesterday also by Mr. Ickes.

Indications are here that the Government is making every effort to give Mr. Lewis a tactful way out of his former attitude, and to break the impasse between his demand for more pay and the WLB's policy of granting no higher increases than those possible under the "Little Steel" formula. The latter would not comprehend the Lewis $2-a-day wage increase.

One of the ways out indicated by the Government is through the six-day week, with time and a half overtime for the sixth day. This is not a new policy of the Administration, and a six-day week for the mines was ordered before the strike occurred. Mr. Ickes is cracking down, however, and ordering all of the big companies to impose the sixth day overtime pay arrangement, to meet the expense of which the Government is paying a slight bonus on each ton of coal.

Mr. Ickes charges there has been "cheating" in this respect and that some companies have been taking the bonus without instituting the six-day week.

Pay Scale for Miners

The next stage in the drama will occur tomorrow morning when spectators will be on the watch to see whether Mr. Lewis himself, or his representatives, will present themselves before the WLB panel. If neither he nor his negotiators appear it will indicate that he means to confront Americans on next May 15 with a new threat of a strike when the present truce expires.

While Mr. Ickes' aides estimated that more than 90 per cent of the bituminous mines' tonnage already was being mined on a six-day basis, Mr. Lewis recently claimed that less than half of the industry was operating on a full six days a week.

For their basic five-day week, seven hours a day, the miners receive $35 at present. For a six-day week, with time and a half for the sixth day, they receive $45.50.

Mr. Ickes has pointed out that an agreement for the six-day week was reached a couple of months ago, and that the OPA granted an increase in the price of coal to compensate the operators for the extra expenses incurred in paying overtime to the miners.

The price increase averaged about 13 or 14 cents a ton.

The Ickes' order specified that the mines are to "afford miners an opportunity to work six days each week." It does not guarantee that each miner will get six days work a week, he explained, but he said he took it for granted that the mines would employ as many men as they need for full production on a six-day basis.

He also noted, in response to questions, that his order does not guarantee the miners 52 weeks a year.

Will Miners Work After Truce Expires?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, May 5

What would happen if the 15-day truce time ends and no permanent agreement has been reached?

In the opinion of informed persons, the miners would continue working, the fields operating under the American Flag. Any subsequent wage agreement would presumably be made retroactive to the date of expiration of the last contract.

Hard-Coal Bosses Make 'Final Effort'

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—Anthracite operators, making what they termed their final effort to negotiate a contract with the United Mine Workers, today expressed a willingness to concede "in substance" four of the miners' 21 proposals, but ruled out as "impossible of fulfillment" the $2-a-day increase, portal-to-portal demand, and all others involving large wage increases.

The operators told the miners that nothing could be gained by further discussion of these major wage proposals.

The miners later issued a statement in which they said the position of the operators as outlined today "is no different than that which they submitted on April 22," and added they believed the time has arrived "when the operators should desist in their continual rejection of the mine workers' proposals and initiate counterproposals covering the major points involved."

Asked whether this meant a rejection by the miners of today's proposals by the operators, Thomas Kennedy, Secretary-Treasurer of the U. M. W., said the statement speaks for itself. He said however, that the negotiations would continue tomorrow.

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The Pops Are Here—New War Play—Films in Prospect for Boston Screens

Fifty-Eighth Year Opens At Symphony Hall

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Surprise is, and always has been, an element in the May and June concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra to keep them swinging along; and it made itself felt amply at the opening of the season last night under the direction of Arthur Fiedler. Today, in their fifty-eighth season, they carry the designation of Symphony Hall Pops; and if there exists a Boston institution that never seems twice the same, never giving the effect of repeating itself, and that all the while remains changeless, here it stands.

One surprise that inevitably catches people off guard is that although they listen to the Boston Symphony, what they hear bears no likeness to that body whatever. The Symphony men play; the Symphony Orchestra does not. Let visitors from afar make no misjudgment on that point. Another is that pieces unlisted on the showbill, coming in by way of encore, sometimes prove the best of the evening's entertainment.

* * *

The informal part of the program, that is to say, may put the formal part in the shade. Someone asks, for example, what that little item introduced somewhere about halfway along was, the one that took on such delicate execution and expressed such moving sentiment. Why that, answer follows, was Järnefelt's Prelude and Berceuse—something out of Finland.

This happened to be the most engaging thing, musically, of the whole occasion, no doubt, to many of the big crowd in attendance. Had it been set for performance in the printed plan, it might have gone off as conventionally as Rossini's Overture to "The Barber of Seville," early in proceedings, went. But for some reason, or chance, imagination got into the performance of the Berceuse and a captivating moment was registered.

* * *

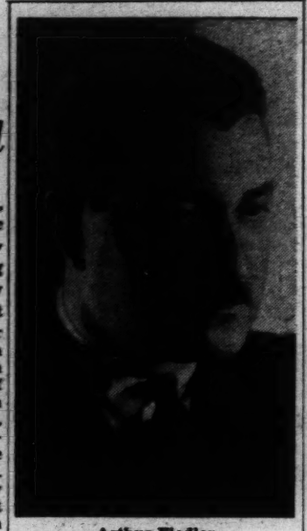
An interesting piece that could be described as a novelty, though dating in the seventeenth century, was a Toccata by Frescobaldi, arranged for orchestra by Hans Kindler. Orchestra leaders are exercising their talents much of late in adapting old music to the big modern instrumental setup, and Mr. Kindler has turned out a job here that deserves to go the rounds.

A Russian piece that had some stir in it was "Heroic March of the RSSA," by Glière. Waltzes to which Mr. Fiedler imparted the right sort of rhythm were "Girls of Baden," by Komzak. A couple of native hits were Morton Gould's "When Johnny Comes Marching Home" and the medley, "Salute to Our Fighting Forces," arranged by Bodge.

At the Pops Tonight

Radcliffe Night

Marche Militaire ..... Schubert
Overture, "The Roman Carnival" ..... Berlioz
Violoncello Concerto in A minor ..... Saint-Saëns
Soloist: Ellinor Benedict
"Eine Kleine Nachtmusik," Serenade for String Orchestra ..... Mozart
Overture to "Rienzi" ..... Wagner
Concerto for Piano ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Soloist: Norma Bertolami
"Roses from the South," Waltzes ..... Strauss
Jazz Pizzicato ..... Anderson
Navy Wings ..... Weeks-Pazioli
Conductor: Arthur Fiedler



Arthur Fiedler
Conductor at the Pops

'Sons and Soldiers'

Max Reinhardt, Norman Bel Geddes, and Richard Myers present "Sons and Soldiers," a new play by Irwin Shaw. Directed by Mr. Reinhardt, designed by Mr. Bel Geddes, dance sequences by Wally Jackson. Tuesday evening at the Morosco Theater. The cast:

John Tadlock ..... Herbert Rudley
Victor Carnrick ... Millard Mitchell
Rebecca Tadlock ..... Geraldine Fitzgerald
Andrew Tadlock ..... Gregory Peck
Andrew Tadlock, as a Child ..... Jack Willets
Dora Applegate, as a child ..... Joan McSweeney
Lincoln Graves, as a Child ..... Bobbie Scheneck
Ernest Tadlock, as a Child ..... Ted Donaldson
Lincoln Graves ..... Leonard Sues
Ernest Tadlock ..... Kenneth Tobey
Matthew Graves ..... Karl Malden
Marie ..... Sara Lee Harris
Anthony ..... Roderick Maybee
Miss Gillespie ... Martha Greenhouse
Mr. Leverhook ..... William Beach
Mark Lowry ..... Edward Forbes
Dora Applegate ..... Audrey Long
Catherine Carnrick ..... Stella Adler
The Mailman ..... Edward Nannery
The Salesman ..... Jesse White
Catherine's Escort ..... Albert Bergh
Carol ..... Phyllis Hill
Alice ..... Harriet Jackson
Minister ..... Royal Dana Tracy

At the Exeter

There will be no midweek change in program at the Exeter. "Random Harvest," with Ronald Colman and Greer Garson, will continue through Saturday.

Irwin Shaw's Drama Seen In New York

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

"Sons and Soldiers," Irwin Shaw's new play, was well received at the Morosco Theater Tuesday night. It proved to be a freshly imagined theatrical novelty, staged expertly by Max Reinhardt. Simple but ingenious Norman Bel Geddes settings gave sufficient individual background to the incidents of a young wife's dreams, in 1916, of future happenings in her family.

Geraldine Fitzgerald had a resounding success in this part, accomplishing with finesse and force every phase of imagined happenings, often nightmarish in their intensity, to her two sons, not yet born. Her subconscious thoughts range forward through the years while she lies on the couch in the Tadlock living room. Often she participates in these scenes, ranging through comedy and tragedy, and calling for changes in her appearance through the years between 1916 and 1942. It is a part to satisfy any accomplished actress.

In form, the story is told in flash-forwards, the action in point of time ending a few minutes after it begins, with John Tadlock pleading with his wife to accept Dr. Carnrick's opinion that it would endanger her life to have a child. The dream scenes follow—her visions of her two boys as children and their father annoyed that she has no time for him because of her motherly duties, the boys later as college students, the eldest having an affair with Dr. Carnrick's wife, Dr. Carnrick's decline into cynicism and drink, the sons volunteering for World War II, the younger one being killed, the elder leaving behind as bride his childhood sweetheart but glad that he was born to have a share in humanity's evolution toward a better world.

Despite all her distressful imaginings, the wife decides that by having her children she can best "sing in the chorus" of a civilization that is on the whole advancing.

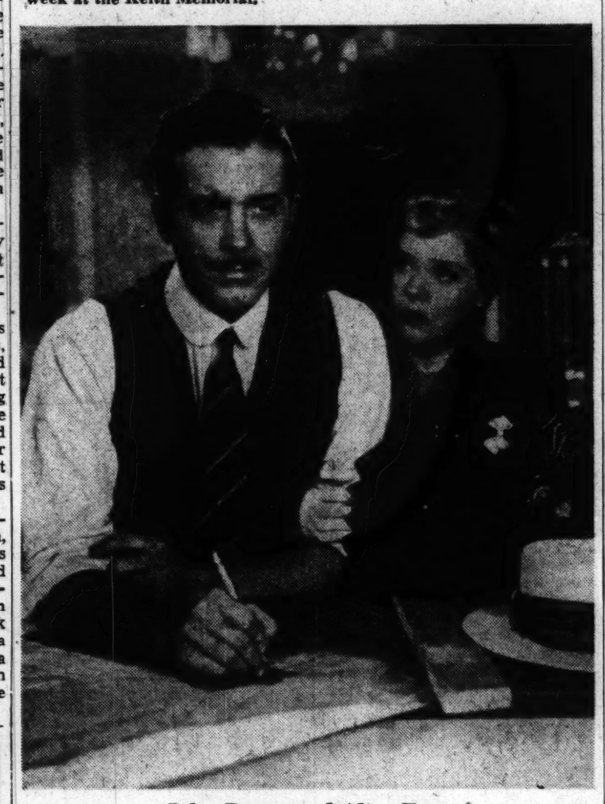
Miss Fitzgerald's performance is ever vivid and feminine; nervous, charming, fearful, reckless, exalted by turns. As John Tadlock, Herbert Rudley is Everyman, reproaching himself that he has allowed the world to have another war, and making a searching character study. Mr. Rudley also presides at the piano, providing many passages of incidental music.

Gregory Peck provides a moving realization of the elder son, trying to find his way through his emotional experiences to a settled view of the world. In the ungrateful part of the married woman who sets him on the wrong track for a while, Stella Adler gives a fluent performance that won her a burst of applause. Ted Donaldson as the younger son when they were boys captivated the audience.

© RKO Radio

Tim Holt and Otto Kruger

As Gestapo officers in "Hitler's Children," continuing for a second week at the Keith Memorial.



John Payne and Alice Faye

In "Hello, 'Frisco, Hello," moving Thursday to Paramount and Fenway

Anti-Nazi Picture For Metropolitan

"Edge of Darkness" will be the principal feature on the new program coming Thursday to the Metropolitan. The story, based on William Woods' novel of the same name, tells of a Norwegian fishing village and the resistance which its people offer to the Nazi invaders. The cast is headed by Errol Flynn and Ann Sheridan and inncludes such players as Walter Huston, Nancy Coleman, Ruth Gordon, Judith Anderson, John Beal, Morris Carnovsky, and Helmut Dantine. Lewis Milestone directed.

The other feature on the program will be "My Heart Belongs to Daddy." Richard Carlson, Martha O'Driscoll, and Cecil Kellaway are the principal players. The story, by F. Hugh Herbert, whose farce, "Kiss and Tell," was recently seen in Boston, tells about a dancer from the burlesque theaters who falls in love with a professor.

* * *

'Frisco' Moving

Alice Faye, John Payne, Jack Oakie, and Lynn Bari in "Hello, 'Frisco, Hello," Technicolor musical now at the Metropoiltan, will be seen on the screen at the Paramount and Fenway starting Thursday. Sharing the program will be a new release, "Omaha Trail," a western about the struggles of wagon freighters against rail transportation. James Craig, Dean Jagger, and Pamela Blake will head the cast.

* * *

'Human Comedy' Stays

William Saroyan's "Human Comedy," with Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan, Fay Bainter, Van Johnson, Donna Reed, and Jack Johnson in the cast, will continue for a second week at the State and Orpheum. Short subjects which complete the program, include Pete Smith's "Wild Horses," an MGM cartoon in Technicolor called "Dumb-Hounded," and a newsreel.

* * *

New Gloria Jean Film

At the RKO Boston starting Thursday the feature film will be "It Comes Up Love," a comedy drama with music, in which Gloria Jean and Donald O'Connor play the principal parts. On the stage will be Gene Krupa and his orchestra.

* * *

At South Station

A short feature about a trip in a Flying Fortress over occupied Europe will head the program at the South Station Theater starting Friday. Other items on the bill will include "Declaration of Independence," done in Technicolor, "Screen Snapshots," "Diving Daredevils," "On the Road to Monterey," Edgar Kennedy in "Hold Your Temper," and "Thunderbolt Fighters."

* * *

At the Telepix

A film on Northern Africa is the headliner for the program of short features at the Telepix starting Friday. Other items will include "The Saboteur," and George Pal Puppetoon, a Ted Husing film on boating, Mexican police picture, "Popular Science," and a half hour news digest.

Fields in Canadian Army

William Fields, press representative for the Playwrights' Company and manager for Cornelia Otis Skinner, was sworn in as a captain in the Canadian Army on May 3 in Ottawa. Captain Fields, a native of Hillsboro, Texas, served throughout the first World War with the 36th Division, composed of Texas and Oklahoma troops, and was wounded during action on the Champagne sector in October, 1918.

Captain Fields has been granted a leave of absence by the Playwrights' Company, where his duties will be carried by his assistant, Philip Stevenson. His work for Miss Skinner will continue to be handled by her office.

Alfredo Valente

Antony Tudor

As Tybalt in his new ballet, "Romeo and Juliet," of Ballet Theater's current repertoire at the Metropolitan Opera House. The first complete production was given April 10. At the performance of an all-Tudor program on April 18, the choregrapher was presented by his colleagues with a pair of sapphire cuff links, a scroll inscribed with the names of all the members of the company who had taken part in the Tudor ballets, and a laurel wreath, in recognition of his signal achievements in his field. This was the first time in modern ballet history an artist has been publicly so honored by his associates.

Aldro T. Hibbard at Guild

Oils by Aldro T. Hibbard are to be on exhibition at the Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street, through May 7.

Mr. Hibbard has specialized for many years upon winter landscapes. He knows the New England countryside in all its snowy aspects, and he can paint the snow blanketed hills and valleys with unmistakable authenticity. His pictures transmit the qualifying atmosphere with which we are all so familiar. They express the quiet and solitude of the small outlying towns when they are snowbound.

At the Guild there are more than a dozen canvases. One or two show the industry of the little sugaring house. Some canvases portray the gabled homsteads nestling in valleys that are bounded by picturesque mountains. "Town of Weston" is especially impressive for the tranquility that seems to pervade the small rural settlement. "Windham County, Vermont," is seen when its snow covering is partially melted away. "The Freshet" shows a stream tumbling forcefully amidst the snow.

Mr. Hibbard has abandoned the mannerisms of style that characterized his canvases years ago. He paints today with knowledge gained through long and careful observation. In his pictures there is always a carefully patterned basic design, often following the path of great curves undulating from hilltops to valley depths.

* * *

Doll and Richards

Pictures and decorative arts comprise the two exhibitions which will be at Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street, through May 15.

The portraits in wax by Ethel Frances Mundy show a special medium worked out deftly and pleasingly. These are miniature likenesses, modeled directly in wax and tinted. Executed in relief, the planes are clearly indicated and the sculptural values carefully preserved. The color completes the realism of the presentation. There are small heads, in the round, the sensitively modeled details of which must have been exacting.

The second display is explained thus: "Pictures shown as key units of interior decoration." There are water colors by Kay Peterson Parker, and the interior arrangements are by Amy Sacker. Mrs. Parker's aquarelles are nicely adapted to domestic enhancement, being agreeable portrayals of cats and flowers. She works with a broad brush, and the dominating tonalities have been taken up in the arrangements of textiles, wisely chosen by Miss Sacker. The fabrics are of modern weave and design, and they show what a great variety of ornate stuffs are being made, how subtle the colors, and attractive the novel weaves.

Glass and tables complete the properties of this interesting display which will prove helpful to people who wish to establish a more substantial link between the major and minor arts. The decorative materials of this display were provided by the firm of Roach and Craven. D. A.

On the Screen

Frank Morgan is to appear with Irene Dunne in Metro's "White Cliffs of Dover."

* * *

Keenan Wynn is to appear as Private Mulvihill in Metro's screen version of "See here, Private Hargrove."

* * *

Gwen Kenyon is to play a comedy part in "Winter Time," Sonya Henie's next skating picture for Twentieth Century-Fox.

* * *

The research council of the Motion Picture Academy of Arts and Sciences has trained 187 motion picture camermen and 212 still photographers for the Army Signal Corps at no expense to the men or the service. The council is now preparing 50 men for enlistment in the Marine photograph school.

* * *

Donald Crisp has returned to Hollywood from a tour of Alaskan army camps.

* * *

Richard Arlen and Jean Parker are to have the leads in "Minesweeper," Paramount's picture of the U. S. Navy's minesweeping service. The cast will include Emma Dunn.

* * *

Pola Negri is to have a role in "Hi Diddle Diddle," in which Adolphe Menjou, Martha Scott, Dennis O'Keefe, Billie Burke, Walter Kingsford, and Georges Metaxas are to appear.

Concerts to Come

Goldovsky Continues

Boris Goldovsky announces a Chopin recital, with comments, at the Copley-Plaza at a supplementary Symphony Luncheon, Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Mr. Goldovsky will give another concert on Friday, May 14, with Lea Luboshutz, violinist, assisting. The works for the Chopin recital include the first movement of the Sonata in B minor, the Scherzo in C sharp minor, the Ballade in F major and preludes, nocturnes, and études.

* * *

String Orchestra

The Edgar Curtis String Orchestra announces a concert at New England Mutual Hall on the evening of Sunday, May 16. The program includes a Ballet Suite by Praetorius, arranged by Curtis, the Piano Concerto of Mozart in E flat, K.449, with Eugene Istomin as soloist, Psalm and Fugue for string orchestra, by Hovaness, and Concerto in D minor for two violins and orchestra by Bach, with Harry Kobialka and Dorothy Johnson Bales assisting as soloists.

* * *

At the College Club

A program of chamber music will be given at the College Club, 40 Commonwealth Ave., Sunday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, comprising works by Edward Burlingame Hill, Joseph Wagner, and Paul Hastings Allen. The performers are Einar Hansen, violin; Jacobus Langendoen, violoncello; Paul H. Allen, piano; James Pappoutsakis, flute; Harold Hansen, clarinet, and Jules Wolffers, piano. The concert is given for the benefit of the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra Music Fund.

"Inside Fascist Spain" is the title of the latest March of Time.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"Claudia," by Rose Franken. Presented by John Golden. Featuring Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Phyllis Thaxter, Olga Baclanova. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Dracula," by Bram Stoker, starring Bela Lugosi. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Copley—"Candida," by George Bernard Shaw, with Elissa Landi. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—"Show Time," a vaudeville revue, presented by Fred F. Finklehoffe. Starring George Jessel, Jack Haley, Ella Logan, Rays and Naldi. 8:30. Matinees Fridays and Saturdays at 2:30. Two special performances Sunday, 3 and 8:30. (Last week.)

Pops

Symphony Hall—Radcliffe Night at the Pops. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:15.

Music

Jordan Hall—Concert by the Student Orchestra of the New England Conservatory of Music. Quincy Porter, conductor. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake, Robert Preston. 2:55, 6:25, 9:50. "Hold Back the Dawn." 1, 4:35, 7:55.

Exeter—News and short films. 2:10, 5, 8. "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 2:45, 5:45, 8:30.

Fenway—"Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll, Susan Hayward. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Northwest Rangers," James Craig, William Lundigan, Patricia Dane. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Fine Arts—"The 39 Steps," Robert Donat, Madeleine Carroll. 2:10, 4:40, 7:10, 9:45. "Mutiny of the Elsinor," Paul Lukas, Lyn Hardy. 1, 3:30, 6, 8:30.

Keith—"Great American Broadcast," Alice Fay, Jack Oakie, John Payne. 3, 6:30, 9:55. "High Sierra." 1:10, 4:35, 8.

Keith Memorial — "Hitler's Children," Bonita Granville, Tim Holt. 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 2:30, 4:35, 7:15, 9:55. "Taxi, Mister," William Bendix. 8, 11:20 a. m., 1:45, 4:55, 8:30, 9:10.

Metropolitan—"Desert Victory." 11:55 a. m., 2:55, 5:45, 8:35. "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne, Jack Oakie. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 6:50, 9:40.

Majestic—"Next of Kin," Nova Pilbeam, Phyllis Stanley, Basil Sidney. 10:00 a. m., 1:01, 3:44, 6:46, 9:38. "Hi Ya, Chum," Ritz Brothers. 11:43 a. m., 2:35, 5:28, 8:20.

Modern—"Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:30, 6:30, 9:40. "Dr. Gillespie's Assistant," Lionel Barrymore. 10:30 a. m., 1:40, 4:50, 8.

Orpheum—"The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 3:25, 4:50, 7:25, 10.

Paramount—"Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll, Susan Hayward. 10:40 a. m., 1:20, 4, 6:45, 9:35. "Northwest Rangers," James Craig, William Lundigan, Patricia Dane. 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

RKO-Boston—"The Falcon Strikes Back," George Sanders. 9:30, 11:40 a. m., 1:50, 4, 6:10, 8:20, 10:30. Stage Show: 10:40 a. m., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 7:20, 9:30.

Scollay—"Air Force," John Garfield. 10:40 a. m., 2:15, 5:50, 9:10. "Dixie Dugan," Lois Andrews, James Ellison. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:35, 8.

South Station Theater—"The Fighting Engineers," "Our African Frontiers," "Speaking of Animals," "Mexican Police on Parade," "Three Stooges Comedy," "Ladies Day in Sports," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. 11:30 a. m., 3:00, 4:40, 7:30, 9:55.

Telepix—"This is the Enemy," "Leonarde Da Vinci," "Horses," "Hollywood Snapshots," "Donald Duck and Barney Bear Cartoons," "Keeping Fit," "The Jap Machine." Thirty minutes of news featuring the Tokyo Raid. Continuous from 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Tahiti Honey," Simone Simon, Dennis O'Keefe. 9:35 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6:05, 8:45. "At Dawn We Die," John Clements, Judy Kelly. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:20, 10.

Tremont—"Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. 11:05 a. m., 3:10, 7:15. "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 9:10 a. m., 1:15, 5:30, 9:35.

Uptown—"A Night to Remember," Loretta Young. 1:05, 4:50, 8:55. "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. 3:40, 8:10, 9:25.

Washington Street Olympia—"Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young, Harry Carey. 10:30 a. m., 2:05, 5:35, 9:10. "Dixie Dugan," Lois Andrews, James Ellison. 9:20 a. m., 12:50, 4:35, 7:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker. 1:45, 7:30.

Allston: "The Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley, Bette Davis. "This Gun for Hire," Alan Ladd. 1:45, 7:45.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen, Chester Morris.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village — "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "City Without Men," Linda Darnell, Doris Dudley.

Coolidge Corner: "The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny, Priscilla Lane. "Chetniks."

Cleveland Circle: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen, Chester Morris. 1:45, 8.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. "Seven Miles From Alcatraz," James Craig, Bonita Granville. 1:50, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett, Milton Berle. "Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert, A. Shirley. 2, 8.

University: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 2:35, 5:40, 8:55.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Reveille With Beverly," Ann Miller, William Wright. "Cat People," Simone Simon.

Codman Square: "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. "Margin for Error," Milton Berle. 1:45, 8.

Franklin Square: "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. "Margin for Error," Milton Berle. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 3:10, 7:10. "Eyes of the Underworld," Richard Dix, Len Chaney. 2:00, 7:05, 9:30.

Park: "Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni, Lillian Gish. "A Man's World," William Wright, M. Chapman.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. "With the Yankee Troops." 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. "March of Time —Navy and Nation." 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "Silver Skates," Patricia Morrison, Kenny Baker. 1:36, 4:45, 8:13. "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. 2:57, 6:04, 9:31.

Mystic: "Cat People," Simone Simon, Kent Smith. 2:15, 8:30. "Frankenstein Meets Wolf Man," Bela Lugosi, Lon Chaney. 3:30, 7, 9:45.

Orpheum: "Night Monster," Irene Hervey, Bela Lugosi. 1:35, 7, 9:55. "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. 3:16, 8:30.

Strand: "Night to Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Aherne. "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "The Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. "Shadow of a Doubt," Teresa Wright, Joseph Cotten. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Madame Spy," Constance Bennett. "Man's World," Marguerite Chapman.

Fellsway: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Laugh Your Blues Away," Bert Gordon, Jinx Falkenburg.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. "At the Front in North Africa."

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Shadow of a Doubt," Teresa Wright, Joseph Cotten. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Centre: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. "At the Front in North Africa."

NEWTON—Newton: "Man's World," William Wright, Marguerite Chapman. "Shadow of a Doubt," Teresa Wright, Joseph Cotten.

NEWTONVILLE—Drive-In Theater: "The Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. "Sweetheart of the Fleet," Jane Frazee, Jinx Falkenburg. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

NEWTONVILLE—Watertown Square: "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. "Man's World," Coolidge: "Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Sin Town," Patricia Morison, Kenny Baker.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "At the Front in North Africa."

Fellsway: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Laugh Your Blues Away," Bert Gordon, Jinx Falkenburg. "March of Time—America's Food Crisis." 2:15, 7:40, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Shadow of a Doubt," Teresa Wright, Joseph Cotten.

WESTWOOD—Drive-In Theater: "The Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. "Sweetheart of the Fleet," Jane Frazee, Jinx Falkenburg. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni. Lillian Gish. "City of Silent Men," Jean Parker.

WINTHROP—Winthrop and Shore: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "One Dangerous Night," Warren William, Eric Blore. 2:30, 7:30.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "The Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotten, Dolores Costello. "Lucky Legs," Jinx Falkenburg. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter.

Strand: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "A Night for Crime," Glenda Farrell, Lyle Talbot.

Capitol: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. "Fighting Engineers."

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camso: "Secret of Tripoli," John Payne, Maureen O'Hara. "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt, Richard Carlson. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. 3:45, 8:30.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. "How's About It?" Abbott and Costello. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. "Man's World."

Coolidge: "Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Sin Town," Patricia Morison, Kenny Baker.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "At the Front in North Africa."

Fellsway: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Laugh Your Blues Away," Bert Gordon, Jinx Falkenburg. "March of Time—America's Food Crisis." 2:15, 7:40, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Shadow of a Doubt," Teresa Wright, Joseph Cotten.

WESTWOOD—Drive-In Theater: "The Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. "Sweetheart of the Fleet," Jane Frazee, Jinx Falkenburg. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni. Lillian Gish. "City of Silent Men," Jean Parker.

WINTHROP—Winthrop and Shore: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "One Dangerous Night," Warren William, Eric Blore. 2:30, 7:30.

AMUSEMENTS

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2nd GREAT WEEK
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HITLER'S CHILDREN
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"HELLO, FRISCO, HELLO"
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John CARROLL · Susan HAYWARD
"HIT PARADE OF 1943"
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Bogart-Bergman-Henreid
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Sun., Mon., Tue.
Bob Hope—Dorothy Lamour
THEY GOT ME COVERED
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May 6-May 13 Continuous 1:30-11:30 p. m.
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4th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY ATKINSON, Times
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with DOROTHY STICKNEY, A. H. VAN BUREN
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Music by Richard Rodgers
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TALLULAH FREDRIC MARCH FLORENCE ELDRIDGE
in THE SKIN of OUR TEETH
A new comedy by THORNTON WILDER
PLYMOUTH Thea., 45th St. West of B'way. CI. 6-9158
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TOMORROW THE WORLD
by JAMES GLADY
Staged by ELLIOTT NUGENT
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BARRYMORE Thea., 47th E. of B'way. CI. 6-2260
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40

Half of German Production Traced to Foreign Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, May 5—It is estimated that if all foreign workers were suddenly removed from Germany production in the Reich would immediately drop at least 50 per cent.

According to one expert, three quarters of the workers in Germany are foreigners either from allied or conquered nations. A more conservative estimate was that 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 of the Reich's 20,000,000 workers in war industries, which includes practically all industries, are foreigners.

In the big industrial cities, especially in the Rhineland, all languages of Europe are spoken on the streets and a German is almost a rarity.

The Nazis observed May Day by demanding more work and more production from German labor. Dr. Robert Ley in a proclamation called on German workers in the name of the Führer to "create more weapons and more ammunition. Do not yield," he said, "give all your strength for victory."

Two Types of Appeal

However, this sort of appeal to patriotism cannot be directed to the foreign workers in Germany. For them the Nazis have other methods of persuasion. For war prisoners they lower standards of eating and living to such a level that even a small improvement as reward for better work is eagerly sought by many.

Nonetheless production as a rule drops where foreign workers are employed. The average drop is estimated by German experts at between 35 and 40 per cent. For Frenchmen a 50 per cent decline is estimated.

Strangely enough production drops the least for Russians. Indeed, many factory foremen regard Russians as among their best workers and claim an increase in production.

Treatment of Russians

This is due to the fact that Russians, immediately after their capture, are subjected to the severest treatment of all nationals. Hence Russians work hard because of fear. One worker is said to have noticed that Russians jump in alarm when someone suddenly leans over their shoulder while they are working.

Another possible reason is that the Russians are accustomed to hard work at home, are physically the most rugged of the foreigners in Germany and appreciate the smallest improvement in living conditions.

In the main, however, German leaders fear this foreign labor.

Foreign workers are closely guarded and Gestapo agents mix with them at every opportunity, watching their every move and listening to every conversation. As a result, sabotage is difficult. Yet it does occur. Little positive news of sabotage comes out of Germany, but this merely means the Nazi censorship is functioning well. From time to time reports of the strewing of sand in machines and neglecting machines are heard in Switzerland. The Dutch and the Belgians seem to be the most active in this respect.

Foreign Influence Feared

German officials, however, seem still to fear the ideas and attitudes brought in by the foreign workers more than they do sabotage. Now for the first time since 1939 propagandists do not have complete control of influences affecting the minds of Germans.

There is not much evidence here that defeated nations are taking advantage of their unusual opportunity to propagate the ideals of their nations or of western European civilization as a whole, although there is mounting evidence that German authorities fear such influence.

A recent measure in the chief industrial cities is the segregation of foreign workers to special barracks instead of as formerly permitting them to rent rooms in the city with private persons and in isolated cases to live with wives and children.

But the so-called volunteer workers who brought Germany under various kinds of pressure still are given the run of the city on Sunday evenings until the curfew, during time they come into contact with the German population.

Conversation Limited

Conversation with foreign workers is often forbidden in factories, though in some factories foreigners and Germans mingle freely.

German authorities seem especially to fear the influence of Russians and take special precautions to segregate them from Germans.

The German authorities fear the Russians for the following reasons:

First, Russia theoretically has a better chance of impressing Germans than any other nation. Germans never tried the Russian system whereas they tried and disliked their caricature version of Western democracy. Furthermore, the German mentality is adapted to totalitarian forms.

Second, German propaganda against Russia is most easily disproved by actual contact. During the last war and at the beginning of this war many ignorant German peasants thought the Russians had horns.

Now actual contact shows the Russians to be human beings like the Germans. Healthy, intelligent, hardworking and skillful Russian workers and beautiful Ukrainian girls disprove the Nazi claims that Russians are low-minded and subnormal. Though direct contact with Russians is forbidden, Germans sometimes get a chance to ask them how life was in Russia.

Persist in Race Boasts

Nazi propagandists still try to keep alive the belief that Germans are a superior race destined to rule Europe and there are many Germans who still believe it. However, it is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain this thesis in the face of foreign influence.

Thirdly, the Russians are the most dangerous because their nation is still unbroken and they command the military respect of the Germans. Citizens of those nations which obviously are most successful before German attack naturally have more influence on Germans than the citizens of less successful countries.

Naturally the influence of conquered and segregated enslaved nations can't be very great, but the mere presence of persons with other values and other attitudes than German is a corroding influence.

To judge from a few known cases there probably were tens of thousands of conversations between foreigners and Germans before the German defeat of Stalingrad in which foreigners maintained that Stalingrad would not be taken and the Germans claimed it would.

When events proved the foreigners were right the Germans lost some of their blind faith in the Führer's propaganda machine.

Further danger from foreigners is the effect on Army morale. Soldiers fear that foreigners will take their place in family relations. In some cases these fears have proved justified.

The morale of German workers, too, is not all it should be despite Nazi appeals to patriotism and honor. Just as in Army service, some German workers often shirk their duties. Most of them work hard, however, because they fear being sent to the Army as punishment.

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Explosion Probed At Maryland Plant

ELKTON, Md., May 5 (AP)—Rescue workers dug today into the charred ruins of five Triumph Explosives, Inc., buildings on the outskirts of this small war-boom City while investigating officials sought to determine cause of an explosion in which 15 persons are known to have perished.

Even as the wreckage was being cleared, other employees returned to work in other buildings, answering a call of Army, Navy, and plant officials to "continue 'passing the ammunition.'"

One storage building was blown to bits and another was wrecked by a second explosion within seconds in mid-afternoon yesterday. Fire spread to three others.

An official statement from Army and Navy officers and Benjamin F. Pepper, Triumph President, paid high tribute to naval officers and company employees "who did notable rescue work in utter disregard of their personal safety."

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THIRD AND MARKET

French Using Approved Line Of Diplomacy

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Negotiations on the constitution of a supreme authority of all Frenchmen fighting the Axis continue according to the best diplomatic methods. Proposals from one side are followed by counter-proposals from the other side and explanatory notes are frequently exchanged between the de Gaulle headquarters in London and Gen. Henri Giraud in Algiers. General Giraud is now reported is be pressing for an early meeting with General de Gaulle. Georges Catroux still remain in Algiers and plays the important rôle of intermediary between the two French groups.

Now another former Fighting French leader, Admiral Emile Henri Muselier who, however, some time ago had trouble with General de Gaulle, is expected to arrive in North Africa and to take service with General Giraud. Admiral Muselier is said to have agreed with General de Gaulle on this step.

Even if—as this writer believes—differences between the two French leaders are deep-rooted and are emanating from diverging conceptions of French postwar reconstruction, the "climate" in which the negotiations are carried on has definitely improved in recent weeks. Both French leaders have been anxious to express their mutual esteem and not to embitter relations between the two factions by personal abuse.

Practical Collaboration

Moreover, although the gulf between General de Gaulle's and General Giraud's conception of a future French supreme council have not yet been bridged and although eventual amalgamation of both groups appears still to be remote, in the practical field collaboration of Giraudists and de Gaullists has considerably increased.

It is an indication of common sense and good will on both sides that, for instance, a board comprising representatives of Giraud French, de Gaulle French, and United States Navy has been set up in this country. This board will decide on applications of French sailors who want to be transferred fro mthe Giraud navy to Fighting French ships.

French sailors who on the request of the Giraud French military mission in the United States had been arrested by U. S. Immigration authorities and had been brought to Ellis Island have been released.

Expert at Food Conference

Probably more important than the setting up of this de Gaullist-Giraudist "arbitration board" is information coming from London, according to which the Giraudist as well as the de Gaullist administration will be represented at United Nations food conference in Hot Springs, Va., by Hervé Alphand, distinguished Fighting French expert on economic affairs.

M. Alphand is expected to go first to Algiers where he will confer with General Giraud and embark from there for the United States with instructions from both French groups.

So far it has been feared that disunity between the French factions abroad would bar France from participation in this first United Nations' economic meeting. It appears, however, that France has not yet been officially invited by the United States Department of State.

On the Tunisian battlefield, Giraud French and Fighting French are closely collaborating in their common fight to drive the Axis from French North African soil. When French troops enter liberated Tunisian cities and villages they are enthusiastically cheered by the French and native population and—according to Algiers newspapers—are received with cries of "Vive de Gaulle" and "Vive Giraud."

Share in Postwar Plans

Two main reasons are inducing the French leaders to reach—at least—a working agreement and to postpone settlement of their fundamental dissensions. Continuation of French disunity risks the exclusion of France from all participation in postwar planning.

If in the near future no French supreme authority representing all Frenchmen opposed to the Axis is constituted, France is likely to have no voice in the reorganization of the world after Hitler's defeat.

The leaders of the United Nations have pledged themselves to give the French people the opportunity to elect a new government of their own choice which will represent France among the nations.

It is, however, obvious that general elections in France can only be held after complete liberation of metropolitan France and after repatriation of several millions of French war prisoners and compulsory workers which the Nazis interned in German prison and labor camps.

Reorganization of normal living conditions in France, prerequisite of any valid election, will take long months and if before the meeting of a French National Assembly, a responsible French authority has not been already created, French interests are liable to remain undefended at United Nations' councils. The danger which a French vacancy at the peace table would imply for France's future is clearly understood by the French leaders abroad.

Department Store Product

Wide World

Home of the Future Can Be Built Complete in 30 Days

Seven-room, less-than-$5,000, prefabricated house of Homasote Company now being sold through department stores. Above picture is miniature model being shown in department stores throughout country, on order for postwar construction. It is said to be weather-proof, highly insulated, and crackproof.

Postwar Dad May Buy House From His Department Store

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 5 — When Mother and Dad decide to buy a new house, in the postwar period, it is quite likely they will go to a department store where they have always bought their house furnishings, pick out a model in the showroom, and order it "charge and sent," according to a practical businessman who addressed the Metropolitan Housing Council here recently.

The speaker has extensive experience in the prefabricated housing field. F. Vaux Wilson is Vice-President of the Homasote Company which is putting up prefabricated houses for the Government on a large scale at Portsmouth, Va. While he recognizes that the extent to which prefabrication can be successfully used is a debatable subject, he himself is convinced, he said, that this method of constructing homes will increase rapidly after the war. And his firm is preparing now to market its wares in department stores in the postwar period.

It is planning to put on immediately a series of two-week demonstrations in large stores throughout the country. The first has been held in Hartford, Conn. The plan is to show department store customers the possibility of buying prefabricated houses from stock patterns in the place where they buy their linoleum, and their washing machines, their curtains.

Stores might be selling automobiles, too, today, says Mr. Wilson, if they had only grasped the opportunity in the early days of the automotive industry. They missed that chance, but now he hopes they will seize their opportunity to sell houses. The postwar house, as he sees it, will be a "packaged" product. By that he means that it will be sold complete for so much, with no extra charges to surprise the purchaser.

Mr. Wilson thinks the experience of his firm in building 5,000 prefabricated houses at Portsmouth, Va., furnishes proof of the practical nature of prefabrication as a method. He compares this job with another big government job, at San Diego, Calif., in which conventional methods were used. Here is his report:

"At San Diego 3,000 houses were built conventionally. At Portsmouth, Va., 5,000 houses were put up by the prefabrication method. All houses on both jobs were the standard war-worker type, one, two and three bedrooms.

"The San Diego job was started in December, 1940, when there were no material shortages and when labor was not nearly as tight as when the 5,000-house job was done this past summer. The San Diego project was on a cost-plus basis and no money was spared to purchase any type of machine that would speed production.

"Despite this fact, it took 300 working days to build the 3,000 houses, which was at an average rate of 10 houses a day. On the Portsmouth job, 5,000 houses were constructed in 138 working days. This is at a rate of better than 36 houses a day."

His conclusion, drawn from studies of these projects, is that the prefabricated method saves money as well as time—anywhere from 10 per cent to 32 per cent. He thinks the two-bedroom house, to sell from between $1,500 to $1,800 will become an actuality a few years after the war. And that, says Mr. Wilson, means opening up a vast new market for houses among people whose incomes are less than $2,500 a year. Such a market, in his opinion, will make possible standardization of houses, just as automobiles were standardized in the low-cost field. Not everybody will want to buy prefabricated houses, he admits, but he expects prefabricated housing to become a large and substantial industry.

Andrews and Bishop Leonard Killed in Iceland Air Crash

By the Associated Press

LONDON, May 5—Lieut. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, commander of all American Army troops in the European theater of war, was killed May 3 in Iceland in the crash of an Allied plane which was reported to have had other high-ranking United States Army officials aboard.

Methodist Bishop Adna Wright Leonard of Washington, representing 31 American Protestant denominations in an inspection tour of United States troops abroad, also was killed in the crash.

General Andrews' Headquarters here said in an official announcement that "full information concerning the accident is not yet available" but disclosed that the plane had fallen in "an isolated locality in Iceland."

The presence of Bishop Leonard on the plane was confirmed by the War Department in Washington, after his son, A. W. Leonard Jr., of Pittsburgh, disclosed he had been informed of the Bishop's passing and declared the War Department told him that "only one enlisted man" had survived the crash.

Eighth General Lost

General Andrews was the eighth, and highest-ranking, United States Army general officer to be lost since the start of the war. He was one of the few officers of his age and rank to hold an active flying license.

Gen. Andrews took over command of the European theater from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower on Feb. 5, after having commanded American troops in the Middle East. He had been named commander of the American Caribbean defense area shortly after war broke out, and had organized and commanded the Army's General Headquarters Air Force from March, 1935, to March, 1939.

The fatal accident to General Andrews left his deputy, Maj. Gen. Harry C. Ingles, veteran of 30 years in the infantry and Signal Corps, in at least temporary command of America's European troops, Washington dispatches said. General Ingles previously was in command of mobile forces in Panama, and had served under General Andrews there.

Turned to Aviation

General Andrews was born in Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 3, 1884, and was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1906 to begin his career as a cavalryman. It was 1917 before the aviation enthusiast got into flying with the Signal Corps, but he came to be what one of his aides called "the best one-man reconnaissance unit I ever saw" because of his habit of flying for himself to observe the operations of his troops.

He joined the General Staff with the rank of Colonel in 1934 and took on the job of reorganizing the Air Corps in 1935 with the temporary rank of Brigadier General (later, Major General).

He risked the displeasure of superiors during this period by not only advocating a much larger Air Force, but one separate from the Army General Command.

In 1939, he was returned to the rank of Colonel and sent to a post in Texas.

When Gen. George C. Marshall became Chief of Staff, General Andrews was recalled to Washington and placed in charge of training and field operations.

Thrice Decorated

Since the war began he had received three decorations—the Distinguished Service Medal, awarded last Dec. 19, the Distinguished Flying Cross, awarded 10 days earlier, and the Panama Medal of Merit.

As early as 1937 General Andrews was warning that America must prepare for the day when airplanes would be able to fly the oceans for direct attack on this country. Such a development, he said then, might come within five years.

General Andrews had caused a stir two years earlier by telling a congressional committee that to insure against air attacks the United States must keep possible Caribbean and South American bases under surveillance and be prepared to bomb installations there.

His statements were supposed to be secret, but they were made public inadvertently, to the embarassment of the Administration, which was just beginning to make progress with its "good neighbor" program.

President Roosevelt reproved General Andrews by declaring his views did not represent those of the nation or the White House.

Judge Works at Night, Donates Pay to 'Army'

ST. JOSEPH, Mo. (AP)—Circuit Judge Maurice Hoffman helps solve the manpower problem by operating a linotype machine for the News-Press.

The former printer turns his nightly wage of $9.36 over to the Salvation Army.

U. S. Artillery Menaces Bizerte Nazis

Continued from Page 1

forces, some probing north along the Ferryville road, others penetrating south toward Tebourba alongside the River Tine. The Southern elements were 40 miles from Tunis a fortnight ago. By May 3, they were only 25 miles, while farther north, the Americans are only 13 miles from Bizerte.

The American occupation of Mateur has not cut the Axis communication lines between these two regions, however, because a direct road connects Bizerte with Tunis behind the screen of high land and marshes north of the freshly threatened German stronghold of Tebourba. This bastion in defense of Tunis has been in Axis hands since a "blade force" composed of a British brigade, an American combat team, and some French troops was forced to withdraw from it Dec. 11. That retreat marked the end of Allied hopes of pushing on with light forces to capture Bizerte and Tunis by speed and committed them to a contest of reinforcements with the enemy in order to make possible the present offensive designed to succeed by strength where speed failed.

This has prolonged Axis tenure of territory vital to Mediterranean Sea warfare by five months, in which the United Nations steadily have built up their forces to a point strong enough to undertake the present big-scale attack all along the line of the enemy's contracting bridgehead. With the French corps France d'Afrique—European volunteers—and the celebrated Moroccan Berber hill warriors, the Goums, on their left, the Americans have advanced steadily over most difficult mountain hill country until the German retreat enabled them to pick up speed for the dramatic seizure of Mateur.

The defensive value of Garast Achkel Salt Lake, 10 miles long and only 7 miles from the North Tunisian Coast, has been largely wiped out by the successful American thrust below it while the French are pushing forward above. The protective heights each side still have to be negotiated, however.

German Retreat

The Germans in the hills west of Medjerda Valley, between Tebourba and Medjez-el-Bab, now are threatened on three sides—a situation such as is likely to compel their withdrawal farther toward their ultimate bridgehead positions.

The German retreat in front of the French in the extreme North and the Americans farther south became apparent to the advancing troops as Axis troops fighting with undiminished fierceness against them became fewer and fewer. The thinning out of the Axis line permitted the attack to gather pace.

At the same time, the British First Army made a limited advance and captured two hills 10 miles north of Medjez-el-Bab. In the triangle of mountains separating the Axis line of advance out of Sidi N'Sir and the British positions, the Germans either had withdrawn or were fighting in separated groups capable of putting up resistance only until existing supplies of ammunition failed.

The strain on the German organization as a whole is further intensified by the steady progress of the French south of Pont du Fahs, where they are linked up with the British Eighth Army. The latter is finding warfare amid the Tunisian mountains and hills a very different proposition from the desert operations in which it long has specialized so successfully.

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The Home Forum

God Can Make A Way

"MADAM, don't you know that God can make a way out of no way?" These words spoken from the very heart of a trusted servant brought instant awakening to an entire household, replacing discord and confusion with peace and harmony. Yes, God can make a way.

Christ Jesus at one time comforted and assured his disciples with these unparalleled words (John 14:6): **"I am the way."** No one before or since Jesus' time has declared himself to be "the way," yet Jesus, ever conscious of his oneness with God, knew the way of salvation to be the way of heavenly-mindedness, of Godlike thinking—thinking based on the knowledge of the omnipresence of God, good. Christ Jesus recognized himself as the Son of God, the one through whom the Word was to reach humanity; and he never lost sight of his divine mission. He came that men might live—reflect—here and now the Life which is God.

* * *

God is not only Life, He is Mind; and since there is but one God, there is but one Mind. As men learn to think in accordance with Mind, as they actually allow that Mind to be in them "which was also in Christ Jesus" (Philippians 2:5), they begin to appreciate the import of Jesus' words and works as the one and only Way-shower. Practicing Jesus' admonition to abide in the Christ, living in conformity with his teachings, men discover for themselves this one and only way. In the consciousness which reflects God the way is revealed. In righteous thinking, real being unfolds and is revealed as altogether lovely, wholly spiritual, forever permanent and good.

We need only turn to the Book of books to find certain proof that God is, and always has been, present to meet the human need. By way of example, let us consider Daniel, whose practical understanding of God made him master of circumstances. Placed in the den of lions because of his loyalty to God, he was unafraid. King Darius said to him (Daniel 6:16), **"Thy God whom thou servest continually, he will deliver thee."** Why? Because Daniel faced the lions with an understanding love and compassion. Not for one instant did he allow resentment to enter his thought. His clear realization of the presence of God was his protection, as it can be ours.

The living God, whom Daniel loved and obeyed, is here today to deliver to the utmost. In defining God in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy says (p. 140), **"The Christian Science God is universal, eternal, divine Love, which changeth not and causeth no evil, disease, nor death."** There is no place where God is not; hence there is no place where the opposite of God actually is. Wherever men may find themselves, there is the secret place of refuge, awaiting recognition and use.

Today many people of many nations, consciously innocent of transgression, patiently doing the best they know how to do, may feel that conditions extraneous to themselves have cast them into a veritable den of lions. These innocent ones may feel that bestial forces are roaring around them and that fear is attempting to prevent their every forward step; nevertheless, the living God is present, and a living, indestructible God precludes the possibility of a destructible man or universe. A demonstrable knowledge of God, the one creator, and of His creation is the way out. When individuals consistently identify themselves as sons of the living God, "the way" out of what might seem "no way" appears, tasks are performed unhampered by threats of danger, and spiritual dominion is understood and demonstrated. The man of God's creating is immune from danger. Man must be and is wholly spiritual because he is the likeness of God, who is Spirit.

* * *

Christian Science teaches us that **"man is incapable of sin, sickness, and death"** (Science and Health, p. 475). This compelling statement is being proved true, step by step by Christian Scientists throughout the world. God never made, nor does He know, a sinning, sick, or dying man; and man, having no life or mind apart from God, has no ability of his own to make himself sick, sinful, or dying. The student needs only to accept these fundamental truths and incorporate them into his daily thinking and living, in order to discover that they are not "too good to be true," but are actually and provably all that is true. This is being born again, an experience which the Way-shower said must come to each individual, that he may be aware of the kingdom of spiritual thinking. Being born again, one feels God's loving presence every step of the way. This is the natural outcome of a living, active consciousness of the Word.

Mortals are stepping out of the shell of mortality; they are putting off the old man and are beginning to find the immortal man of God's creating. Proportionably as they do this, the way appears, "a path which no fowl knoweth, and which the vulture's eye hath not seen" (Job 28:7). Spiritual living—obedience to the First Commandment, coupled with the Golden Rule in human experience—reveals the open door, which no combination of circumstances can close.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE FOUNTAINS AND PALACE AT PETERHOF IN RUSSIA

PETERHOF IS A Russian town which lies on the southern coast of the Gulf of Finland, in the province of Leningrad. It was the choice of Peter the Great as a suitable location for a summer residence. There he built the Great Palace, which was designed by the architect Leblanc, in 1715, and enlarged by Rastrelli in 1750. Later Czars erected other palaces at Peterhof, and it is said that from the ornate edifices one may follow the trends in Russian architecture for two centuries.

The Great Palace has a façade of orange color and its design is relatively simple, after the manner of the early baroque style.

The view of the fountains from the Great Palace is a magnificent sight. In this grand decorative scheme of fountains and cascades, reaching from the palace to the sea, was realized the ambitious dream of Peter the Great, to build a Russian Versailles.

In this photograph may be seen citizens of the U. S. S. R. who are visiting Peterhof. Ever since the advent of the New Regime, all the Czarist residences have been converted into museums available to all citizens of the Soviet Union. Crowds of workers visit these buildings on holidays, as history, social theory, and the fine arts are expounded and illustrated by informed guides. The sumptuous installations, the elaborate decorations, the imperial splendor provide a notable contrast with the simplicity of costume and manners of the proletarian sightseers.

DOROTHY ADLOW

БОГ МОЖЕТ ПРОЛОЖИТЬ ПУТЬ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

"Сударыня, разве вы не знаете, что Бог может проложить путь там где нет пути?" Эти слова, произнесенные от всего сердца верным слугой, мгновенно пробудили всю семью, заменив разлад и смятение миром и гармонией. Да, Бог может проложить путь.

Христос Иисус некогда поддерживал и заверял своих учеников в следующих бесподобных словах (от Иоанна 14:6): "Я есмь путь". Никто до Иисуса или со времени его не объявлял себя "путем," Иисус, однако, сознавая всегда свое единство с Богом, знал, что путем спасения является путь духовного настроения, Богоподобного мышления,—мышления основанного на знании вездесущия Бога, добра. Христос Иисус признавал себя Сыном Бога, через которого Слово должно было достичь человечество; и он никогда не терял из виду свое божественное назначение. Он пришел для того, чтобы люди могли жить—отражать—Жизнь, которая есть Бог, здесь и ныне.

Бог не только Жизнь, Бог есть Разум; и так как есть только один Бог, то есть только один Разум. Когда люди научаются думать в согласии с Разумом, когда они действительно начинают признавать в себе тот Разум, который был "и во Христе Иисусе" (к Филиппийцам 2:5), они начинают оценивать слова и деяния Иисуса как единого Путеводителя. Следуя в жизни увещеванию Иисуса пребывать во Христе и ведя образ жизни согласный с его учением, люди сами находят этот единый путь. В сознании, которое отражает Бога, открывается путь. В праведном мышлении разворачивается истинное бытие и это бытие раскрывается всецело прекрасным, всецело духовным, навсегда постоянным и благим.

Нам нужно только обратиться к Книге книг, чтобы обрести несомненное доказательство того, что Бог есть ныне и был всегда на лицо, чтобы удовлетворять человеческие нужды. В качестве примера, возьмем Даниила, который был властелином обстоятельств благодаря своему практическому пониманию Бога. Будучи брошенным в ров львиный за свою верность Богу, он не убоялся. Царь Дарий сказал ему (Пророка Даниила 6:16): "Бог твой, которому ты непременно служишь, Он спасет тебя". Почему? Потому что Даниил предстал перед львами полный любви, понимания и сострадания. Ни на один момент не позволил он злобе проникнуть в свою мысль. Его ясное осознание присутствия Бога явилось его защитой, как оно может явиться и нашей защитой.

Живой Бог,—которого любил Даниил и которому Даниил повиновался,—здесь, ныне, чтобы помогать в высшей степени. Определяя Бога в учебнике Христианской Науки, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Мэри Бэкер Эдди говорит (стр. 140): "Бог Христианской Науки есть всемирная, вечная, божественная Любовь, которая не меняется и не причиняет зла, болезни или смерти". Нет такого места, где нет Бога; отсюда, нет такого места, где в самом деле находится нечто противоположное Богу. Где бы ни находились люди, всюду находится кров прибежища, ожидающий признания и использования.

Ныне, многие среди разных наций, неповинные сознательно ни в каких нарушениях, терпеливо старающиеся поступать наилучшим образом, порою чувствуют, что независящие от них условия бросили их в настоящий ров львиный. Эти неповинные индивидуумы чувствуют, что звериные силы ревут вокруг них и что страх пытается препятствовать всякому их шагу вперед; тем не менее, живой Бог на лицо и живой, неразрушимый Бог исключает возможность разрушимого человека или разрушимой вселенной. Доказуемое знание Бога, единого творца, и Его творения,—является выходом. Когда индивидуумы последовательно устанавливают свою подлинность как сынов живого Бога, появляется "путь" там, где, казалось, "не было пути," задания выполняются не будучи препятствуемы угрозами опасности, и духовное владычество понимается и выявляется. Человек созданный Богом не подлежит опасности. Человек должен быть и есть всецело духовен, ибо он—подобие Бога, а Бог есть Дух.

Христианская Наука учит нас, что "человек неспособен грешить, болеть или умереть" (Science and Health, стр. 475). Правильность этого сильного заявления доказывается шаг за шагом изучающими Христианскую Науку по всему свету. Бог никогда не создавал грешащего, болеющего или умирающего человека и не ведает о таковом; и человек, не обладая жизнью или разумом отдельно от Бога, не обладает способностью сам себя сделать болеющим, грешным или умирающим. Ученику нужно только принять эти основные истины и влить их в каждодневные мышление и жизнь, чтобы увидеть, что они "не слишком хороши чтобы быть истинными" а действительно и доказуемо заключают в себе все, что истинно. Это значит—родиться свыше, переживание, которое, как сказал Путеводитель, должно притти к каждому индивидууму для того, чтобы каждый мог познать царство духовного мышления. Будучи рожденным свыше, человек чувствует на каждом шагу полное любви присутствие Бога. Таково естественное следствие живой, деятельной сознательности Слова.

Смертные выходят на скорлупы смертности; они совлекают с себя ветхого человека и начинают обретать бессмертного человека, Богом созданного. Соразмерно с этим появляется путь, о котором сказано "стези туда не знает хищная птица, и не видал ее глаз коршуна" (Иова 28:7). Духовный образ жизни,—соблюдение Первой Заповеди в соединении с применением Золотого Правила на людском опыте,—обнаруживает открытую дверь, которую не в силах закрыть никакое совпадение обстоятельств.

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Alfred Pittman, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.].

The Alphabet of Human Ingenuity

THE PERPETUAL LEVER called a wheel is the masterpiece of mechanical skill. At home on sea and land, like the feet of the Angel, it finds a fulcrum where it happens to be. It is the alphabet of human ingenuity . . .

When they made narrow wooden hands with slender wrists, and called them oars, and galleys swept the Eastern seas in a grave and stately way, they did well. When they fashioned broad and ghostly palms of canvas that laid hold upon the empty air, and named them sails, they did better. When they grouped around an axle the iron hands that buffeted the waves and put the sea, discomfited, rebuked, behind the flying ship, they had their wheel, and they did best!

A one-horse wagon . . . striped like a beetle, with a paneled box high before and behind like an inverted *chapeau*, and a seat with a baluster back, softened and graced with a buffalo robe, warm in winter — and in summer also — was one of the wheeled wonders of my boyhood. No sitting in that wagon like a right-angled triangle—room in front for any possible length of leg, and a foot stove withal—room behind for two or three handfuls of children, and a little hair-trunk with a bit of brass-nail alphabet on the cover.—From "The World on Wheels," by BENJ. F. TAYLOR. (1874.)

Transplanted

They all had said you would not thrive,
And I, too, added doubt;
But with a bright expectancy
You thrust your small leaves out—

And challenging the city's grime,
And air that was so new,
You found that light was everywhere—
And, in its presence, grew.

VIRGINIA GRILLEY

Democracy in Miniature

THE EAVES IS AN old house. A hundred and fifty years have put slope into its roof and wave into its floor planks, filled it with mellow peace and memories of staunch farm folk who first lived there. Old-fashioned gardens lie around it and a cupola sits on the shed end. In this cupola, a bell hangs and every morning at seven its tongue clangs vigorously, loud enough for sleepers in all three houses to hear. It cries across the fields to the bachelors in The Lodge and to married couples in The Cottage: "Get up! In half an hour breakfast will be ready. Your day has begun." I liked to hear it, though it waked a sort of nostalgia for Sorrento, where sweeter bells used to ring.

From my bedroom windows, I could see mountains, not oppressively near—Monadnock perhaps ten miles away to the west and on clear days the foothills of the White Mountains, some eighty-five miles north. On my first afternoon of arrival I went from one window to the other, feeling vastly free because of the clean, green expanse. I had hardly finished unpacking, when a knock came on the door and a friendly voice said:

"This is Marion Bauer. Mrs. MacDowell is downstairs. She has come to greet us all."

* * *

A slight figure in lavender, warm eyes, utter naturalness—this was my first impression of Marian Nevins MacDowell as she stood in the hall below, surrounded by laughing women. Humor is one of her assets. Her flashes of unbarbed wit draw quick smiles. It was a gay half-hour, this first meeting of mine with Mrs. MacDowell. As she went through the poppies along the path to her car, she said with sudden seriousness: "If you need more wood for your fireplaces, or anything else, just let us know at Hillcrest. Phone Nina Maud or me." She glanced with affection at Miss Richardson, her "right hand" during recent years.

She smiled again at us all and waved a good-by. She wants people to be happy, to relax after work. At the Colony she has supplied a variety of diversions: a tennis court, a croquet ground, a bowling green, and many lovely lanes for walking through woods where sometimes deer leap! The six-hundred-acre property is kept as a refuge for all wild creatures. No hunting is ever heard; only the thin, clear song of white-throats and many another unfearful bird. It's a sort of miracle—the conservation of these acres with studios scattered over them—tangible fruit of a man's dream and a woman's dedication! I should like to tell you a little about it.

* * *

All the world knows MacDowell's "To a Wild Rose," his stirring "Sea Pieces" and "Keltic Sonatas," but few of us know about the origin of the Colony, a unique adventure in miniature democracy. I didn't, even when I went there. I only knew by hearsay that "it is an ideal spot for creative work." Out of Edward MacDowell's own struggle was born the strong wish to provide for other strivers the peace of setting which he discovered at Peterborough during the latter part of his brief, rich life. Often he voiced his hope to his wife. She, a fellow musician who had studied under him abroad, would surely understand! And she did. For thirty-five years, she has been fulfilling her husband's hope. Stone by stone, studios have risen, built by her courageous vision together with the generosity of people who comprehend the part played by the arts in any civilization. Without money, Marian MacDowell started touring the United States, giving concerts of MacDowell's music, telling of his dream. With belief and her own hands she has raised literally hundreds of thousands of dollars for this far-visioned undertaking. Never did she ask for money.

"I told them about his dream, and they gave." Thus simply she puts it.

In all these thirty-five years, I doubt if she has ever stopped long enough to have a single thought of self! Vision, understanding, selflessness, vigor, and humor—these are the qualities of any true leader, any great citizen. Marian MacDowell has them all.

* * *

Mrs. MacDowell doesn't live in the Colony. She believes that an adult group should be free to work things out among themselves. Every group differs, has special elements, compounds of intricate humanity drawn from divers races and strata, bound by only one link—the will to create. Both sexes, varying ages, varying shades of opinion from deep red, through pale pink, to the white of liberality—one finds them all there. Only the black reactionary is absent, for creation marches with tomorrow. Its roots are in yesterday, but its growth is in dawn.

Day by day, at the table, twenty-five of us (composers, painters, poets, and just plain writers of prose) drew together night and morning. Slowly, through fogs of caution and sometimes of irritation, our June-July group annealed. Over chess or billiards on rainy evenings in Colony Hall, wrinkles of miscomprehension were ironed out and a sense of fellowship and of solidarity grew. It isn't easy to live with a group of strangers. One has to learn how. But we were all in the same boat, so, in spite of native divergences, we did manage to pull together and in the end with a blithe stroke.

Afterward, at home, one commences to sift impressions and then to realize what a lot of inner loot, so to speak, one has brought back. One rather humbly realizes the enrichment from communal living and even more humbly hopes that one has done one's share. Best of all, from this close-up of democracy, from this participation in it on a miniature scale where both flaws and advantages clearly show, one has come back into the larger community more adequate and more thoughtful.

Democracy is something deeper than a political label. It is a mental attitude—all inclusive—a will for fair play and for kindness!

LUCY EMBURY

Spring Comes to The Arctic

WE WERE EATING DINNER at noon on the fifth of May, when all at once we heard the strange "honk honk" which I had been awaiting for so many, many months. The sound electrified the natives as well as me. Men, women, children lit out on the run, shrieking out their own wild imitations of the sound, stumbling over the gravel. . . .

Five geese were coming in from the south, flying in a beeline for the post, but the running and crying below distracted them. They swerved when they were right over us, and for a wavering and indecisive moment seemed about to settle on the long Harbor Point as they had evidently intended, but they suddenly bore northward instead. It was at the mouth of the little river leading out of the north end of our lake on Tukarak Island (between the post-house and Cruickshank Hill) that they fluttered wearily down. "*Awyung*" (Spring), many of the Eskimos were saying, happily. . . .

On the day that the river near Cruickshank Hill (where the first five geese had alighted) really opened, I awoke to a sound that was like continuous thunder. The opening in the river was a half-mile from the post, yet the sound of the water carried to us in a roar for over a week.

The first warm days of spring started the melting of vast snowdrifts piled up in the crevices of the many cliffs. The water rushed downward into the valleys from almost every ridge simultaneously, and creeks sprang overnight into such a foaming profusion that they were of alarming magnitude and awesome force, cutting through the seemingly solid tundra, often plowing up clay and gravel to a depth of three or four feet and leaving swaths of rushing water fully thirty feet wide.

Everywhere, suddenly, these great streams sprang into being in all directions about the island and all opened on almost the same day. . . . The under-rivers rushing down from the ridges, the breaking, hole-drilled, rotten snow, the purling sounds, and the ploppings were all charming in their way, to the people of Tukarak and Innettalling and Kugong and all the other Belcher places. For running water meant the coming of spring.—From "Needle to the North—The Story of an Expedition to Ungava and the Belcher Islands," by ARTHUR C. TWOMEY. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Wild Swan

The pool lay black within the silent wood,
Like polished onyx in an inlaid frame
Of silver birches, mountain ash like flame,
And dark green spruces. Strangely mute you stood,
Slender and youthful, the swift-coursing blood
Tinging your cheeks. Across the dark pool's breast
A wild swan glided from its hidden nest
And floated in the shadows. From that flood
Of infinite beauty, like a soul parched and dry,
I drank—woods mirrored in the pool, wild swan,
And youth's brave eager turning to the dawn
Of beckoning life. Then came a startled cry
Of sudden wonder from your lips, as on
White flashing wings the swan rose to the sky.

—F. O. CALL, in *Voices: A Quarterly of Poetry*

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

A TRUE WATCH

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Intimate Message: Washington

'Asiatic Exclusion Hearings Due Soon' — By Mary Hornaday

A sequel to the American visit of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek now paying a farewell call at the White House is the hearing to be given by Congress this month on the question of repealing the Asiatic Exclusion section of the United States immigration laws.

Hearings have been called for May 19 and 20 by the House Immigration Committee at which half a dozen bills bearing on the subject will be discussed. These range from a measure introduced by Representative John Lesinski (D) of Michigan, to admit to the United States Chinese wives of American citizens, to one being drafted by Representative Walter H. Judd (R) of Minnesota, for 10 years a medical missionary in China, to do away with race discriminations entirely in American immigration laws.

The Minnesota Representative argues that racial hatred is one of the things that got the United States into the war, which will never be really won until it is wiped out of our hearts and off our statute books.

Chinese Not Behind Proposed Changes

It should be noted that although the discrimination in the American immigration laws has been a sore point with Chinese, they have not initiated this repeal themselves. Inquiry at the Chinese Embassy here has always brought the reply that the immigration laws are solely a matter for Americans' own decision.

Under the exclusion laws, Chinese laborers are not permitted to enter the United States. Chinese teachers, students, merchants and travelers are admitted upon presentation of special certificates. All Chinese born in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are automatically citizens of the United States, but no Chinese born in China may become naturalized citizens of the United States.

The "Big Four" among the United Nations today are Great Britain, Soviet Russia, the United States, and China. Our statutes discriminate only against the Chinese.

It is not proposed to let down the immigration bars entirely to the Chinese, but merely to put them on a quota basis along with other nations. On such a basis, the number admitted each year would be somewhere between 100 and 200—not enough to make any real difference in the nation's economic life, but enough to convince the Chinese that the United States considers them real allies in the battle against aggression.

Wherever she has met with her own people in the United States, Mme. Chiang has complimented them on their growth in American esteem. She has pointed out that the Chinese generally have kept out of jail and off the relief rolls. Yet the American immigration policy concerning them has its basis in resentment and contempt that was stirred up at the end of the last century against importation of cheap "coolie" labor.

Several attempts have been made in recent years to modify or repeal the Asiatic Exclusion laws, but each time the Japanese did something that turned Americans against all Asiatics. Latest instance was in 1931 when Henry L. Stimson, then Secretary of State, pledged his help in repealing the exclusion laws only to have the Japanese invade Manchuria, thus doubly punishing China.

Cuba Has No Discriminatory Laws

The United States is not the only nation that has discriminated against Orientals in its immigration laws. Canada, Australia, New Zealand and practically all the Latin American republics have stiff discriminatory laws.

Cuba is held up as the one example of a nation that has been forward-looking enough to abolish discrimination. In a treaty signed last year between Cuba and China it is specified that "the nationals of each of the high contracting parties shall be at liberty to enter or leave the territory of the other under the same conditions as the nationals of the other countries."

In the recent extraterritorial treaties signed between the United States and Great Britain and China the subject of Chinese immigration and naturalization was not mentioned.

Those who are fearful of much Chinese immigration will probably be referred during the forthcoming hearings to Wendell Willkie's book "One World" in which he not only pleads for racial equality but points out that after the war the Chinese are going to be busy developing their own vast areas of uncultivated land.

Sponsors of the new legislation are willing to agree that in case of widespread unemployment after the war, the whole immigration policy should be reviewed, but in the meantime, they say, the United States can set an example to the world in seeing that outworn discriminatory laws are repealed and an unnecessary source of irritation and inharmony between the East and the West thus eliminated.

Pacific Shipping Bottleneck Broken by Navy's Work

Docks built out of palm logs, improvised lighters assembled, and coral-bottomed harbors dredged for effective use—Mammoth task achieved by Navy Seabees—Unloading time halved by stevedores.

By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United States Naval Forces in the South Pacific

A SOUTH PACIFIC BASE, May 5—One of the toughest problems in the history of the United States Navy has been that of relieving the shipping bottleneck in the South Pacific.

Through a series of remarkable achievements in building docks from palm logs, assembling improvised lighters, throwing up tin sheds, and dredging coral-bottomed harbors, the Navy's primary shipping problem has now been practically solved.

When the war shifted to the South Pacific last August, there was not a single harbor in the area capable of accommodating the sudden influx of naval vessels, and the myriad of smaller combat ships, ocean-going liners, freighters, refrigerator ships and tankers.

Almost none of the harbors now being used had ever seen more than an occasional lugger which would call now and then for discharge of plantation supplies and pick up a load of copra. But war had already arrived and with it millions of tons of jeeps, trucks, airplanes, bulldozers, ammunition, fuel oil, gasoline and mountains of other supplies necessary to maintain armies in the field and the fleet.

Action Imperative

Supplies could not wait on harbor improvements and dock-building. Men had to eat, ships, airplanes and vehicles had to be fired.

The result was a gigantic shipping pile-up. When I entered a key port in this area last December, nearly 100 ships were tied up idle awaiting unloading. Two small wharves and a handful of Higgins boats were the only means of moving cargo.

Typical of the situation was one Liberty Ship which was built in the Kaiser yards in four days, was loaded and had arrived at this port inside of a month after the keel was laid. The ship swung at anchor 75 days, although decks and hatches were crowded with vital supplies. It took it 22 days from the West Coast to this port and, figuring return and other required delays, it was 125 days or a third of a year hauling one cargo load to the South Pacific war zone.

Soldiers as Stevedores

Even when the discharging operation began, it was highly inefficient. There were hardly any cranes or sheds. Often combat troops on rest period were called to meet the stevedore shortage, while expert stevedores and cargo handlers were later discovered employed as shore patrols or ordinary seamen. All this was the natural consequence of going to war in a hurry.

Today the same port has boosted its cargo-handling capacity by more than 200,000 tons monthly. Navy Seabees [construction battalions] have done a miraculous job building new docks, despite the coral bottom. Many new sheds have appeared along the water front and refrigerators have cut former wastage of perishable foods. Expert stevedores have halved unloading time.

To one entering this port after two months' absence, the change is immediately noticeable. Only a handful of ships are in the harbor, where before there were 100. The number of ships calling here has increased if anything and yet, like one freighter last week, they enter, discharge and start home in as short a time as eight days instead of 75.

Some Ports Slower

Such improvement is not so noticeable at other more advanced bases I have visited in the past two months in this area, but the fact that much cargo is transshipped from this key port naturally affects the efficiency of others.

Some advanced ports, such as Guadalcanal, still unload cargo in Higgins boats, which run up on the sandy beach, where trucks back down to the water's edge to pick up loads. Some palm-lined tropic ports will in a short time have docks, thus eliminating the necessity of ships lying idle and costing the Government in some cases as much as $6,000 a day for delay.

Meantime, many crews in Higgins boats or pontoon lighters, with immense outboard motors, shuttle endlessly from ship to shore under the equatorial sun, stopping only to lay off away from ship and shore during a bombing raid. Their companions are rushing docks and shed construction on shore day and night. They pick up snatches of sleep on coils of oily rope, in the bottom of a Higgins barge, or on pile planks on shore. They are the ones who have widened the shipping bottleneck and are now expanding it further.

Official United States Army Signal Corps

Australia Intensifies Shipbuilding Program

This is the first large merchant vessel to be launched at an Australian port in the augmented schedule. One of its aims is to provide the United Nations with a stronger defense against the depredations of enemy submarines.

The Philippines Speak: Manila

The Democratic Way — By Walter Robb

Bill, crack Manila importer-salesman, was out for a meat order. He tucked the big bundles of frozen samples under his arms and trundled across Plaza de Goiti to see Fred at the Plaza Lunch and to introduce Fred to an international salesman whose earnings were about $30,000 a year. The salesman visiting Bill was that good, and Bill was no poor second to him. They saw Fred, but Fred just laughed and said they would have to see Joe.

"But, Fred, listen. This is no chicken-feed proposition. It's big money. We want to sell you all your fresh beef."

"You still see Joe. If he is not interested, neither am I—you're just wasting your time. If he is interested, it's a deal."

So they had to see Joe. Fred was just the owner of the business. Joe Salambides was the manager. He had worked up to his place the hard way, from a boyhood job as bootblack to American officers in the Philippine Scouts. Fred M. Harden had worked up the hard way, too. With United States troops sent to Manila in the early days, he had been a farrier. In the initial fortification of Corregidor, he had progressed to the status of electrician, and on the Rock he had met Joe. He had also a farrier's shop in Manila many years. But he was a born trader, old Dutch-English stock from New Jersey, and in due time he traded into the ownership of Plaza Lunch, took Joe into his employ, and made the night-and-day restaurant a gold mine. It was a famous spot among the men of our Asiatic Fleet, ever hungry. Fred used to say that a sailor or a marine, having devoured one tenderloin steak with trimmings and walked around the block was ready to devour another.

Besides running on a cash basis in a city notorious for chits, Plaza Lunch is excellently located—at the head of Manila's busiest business thoroughfares, the Escolta and Rizal Avenue, and within a stone's throw of all the downtown movies showing first-run pictures.

So now—which was 20 years ago—its meat purchases were large. However, Bill himself was surprised at the size of the permanent order Joe gave him. It was for the whole tenderloin output of two packing plants in Australia. The company name on these plants was very high in the American meat-packing world. Fred never winked an eyelash when Joe laid the contract before him; he had not picked Joe with his eyes shut, and the deal paid out well.

Other young men in the business were treated similarly to Joe; in fact, all were who stayed on and proved their mettle, including the Cantonese cashier. Democracy worked round the clock in the business. Boys on the floor, by twos, were sent on long trips to the United States to study restaurants and how to keep Plaza Lunch abreast of the times. Ideas they brought back more than offset the cost of their trips. Agencies were acquired. Plaza Lunch became an importing house. One agency soon grossed $500,000 a year, another $750,000, and still another more than $1,000,000. When Japan struck Manila, Joe held Fred's absolute power of attorney with ample funds to clear all bills promptly. Fred, who had also invested well in mining, spent most of his time traveling.

Joe Salambides is native to Batangas, a brave province. Does not all Batangas know his career familiarly? Indeed, Plaza Lunch patronage being what it was, among legislators, executive officials, and leading Filipinos in all the professions, is his career not common knowledge from Aparri to Zamboanga? It is, of course. Nor is it without parallels. Japan has naught to set against it to break it down. Filipinos and Chinese do not make a blind choice between Japan and the United States but one of wisdom and factual experience.

To Change the Subject:

'Establish This Home' — By Rodney L. Brink

The bride was from Texas; the bridegroom from Kentucky. She wore a dainty frock of robin's egg blue, but he was in field uniform. The scene was a tiny chapel on one of the upper floors of the Y. W. C. A. building in San Francisco. The bride's mother was there; had come up from Texas for the event. The best man was a platoon buddy of the bridegroom. One other soldier was there. He laughed embarrassedly when, coming up in the elevator, he was mistaken for the bridegroom.

The rest of us who were present were strangers to the young couple. It was a "Y" wedding, arranged by volunteer "mommies" and "poppies" who undertake to see that these boys and girls who marry away from home have a chapel, a minister, a wedding cake, a friendly send-off, even tossed rice and cheery laughter. "Something to remember, rather than a drab, dull, service they would rather forget," is the way Mrs. Milton Dean, "mommy-in-chief," expresses it.

Step-Pause-Then-Step

Nine or ten of us sat in the tiny chapel. The robed minister, the Rev. Edgar A. Lowther of Temple Methodist Church, stood by the little altar, with its brass cross. Candles furnished the soft light. From the larger room adjoining the chapel, came pianoed strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March. Here they came, the small wedding party, step-pause-then-step, as poised and sedate as if they were marching down the aisle of one of the largest churches. "If we were at home there would be a church full of people," the sweet-faced bride told us. No doubt there would, but no church however large could have been more filled with good wishes than that small chapel.

Sergeant Melville Meredith of the United States Army, and of Kentucky, and Virginia Miller, of Texas, vowed eternal love and loyalty. They cannot know how long it may be before he goes overseas. "Establish this home," the minister said. No physical home until the war has ended; still, "home" was the right word; no one would delete it from those services.

Wall cards telling men of the armed forces about the little chapel and its friendly service are posted at all Army and Navy posts and receiving stations, at the Y. M. C. A.'s and U. S. O. establishments, at all servicemen's clubs, at bus stations, at the clubhouse for enlisted men's wives.

"Servicemen, plan your wedding in our private chapel," say the cards. "Candlelight ceremony. Music. Wedding cake. No charge. Your friends are welcome. We will arrange for a minister of your own denomination. Out-of-town girls can find a home here until the ceremony. Young Women's Christian Association."

Note the "no charge." A group of volunteer "mommies" have so far furnished the cakes. Mr. and Mrs. Dean have usually underwritten the other incidental expenses and, in general, "looked after things." Mr. Dean gives the wedding parties quick instruction in the wedding march step, escorts the bride to the altar if there is no male member of her family present.

Word Is Spreading

Word of this, one of the prettiest gestures of friendship for the servicemen, is spreading, in San Francisco and elsewhere. Business is picking up. There is need of more hostesses who, once in a while, will furnish that necessary wedding cake. The "Y. W." will be telling the story to all branches soon in its own periodical, according to Miss Essie Maguire, Executive Secretary in San Francisco. She watches over the chapel project with an especial interest.

Bridegrooms invariably insist on "something for the minister," but other parts of the service all are free. Professional musicians are enrolled who may be called. The singing of "I Love You Truly" or one of the other well-known wedding songs adds so much.

Letters come back to the "Y. W." from the young people who are married there. "From the bottom of our happy hearts we thank you for making our wedding such a happy event," said one letter recently received. "Without your generosity we would have missed something of value to our lives. . . ."

The candlelight was very soft. It was easy to conceal a tear that, for some reason or other, kept trying to force its way into a most joyful occasion. Perhaps it was on account of that phrase, "to establish this home," when the boy was bound for far-off battlefronts and the girl back to her parental roof in Texas—to wait.

Artist Projects Rhythm Into Pictures of Musicians

By Marjorie Morrill

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sketching musicians in action so the man is recognizable by his musicianly pose, rather than a facial likeness, is the achievement of Martha Burnham, a Boston artist. Each drawing in her portfolio catches the performer's rhythm of action as his motions follow the cadences of the music he plays.

Opportunities to portray famous visiting soloists, the City's own top rank instrumentalists, and its many students and amateurs are almost unlimited in Boston, where the Symphony Orchestra long has been a symbol of the finest in music. Miss Burnham's pencil is busy at informal "Pop" concerts, at the Friday afternoon concerts which attract crowds of students from near-by music schools—these students sit for hours on the stone steps waiting to get in—and at the most formal occasions when Boston's thousands of music lovers attend in gala attire and serious mood.

Sequence of Action

She has been privileged to sketch Dr. Koussevitsky in rehearsal as well as performance. Gregor Piatigorsky is shown in one of her liveliest drawings as he rushes on stage dangling his huge 'cello as a less vigorous player might tote a flute. Miss Burnham portrays man and instrument as one piece—the baton is an extension of the arm or the violin is as much a part of the man as is his bow arm.

Catching Miss Burnham for a few minutes just before a Boston Symphony Orchestra rehearsal—when both she and the musicians peel off their coats and really go to work—I asked her how she contrives to get a sequence of action into one drawing. Her aim, she said, is to make the line of attention in the drawing follow the line of action in the figure. As the eye looks at a figure, it does not see photographic movement, rather it travels up the figure seeing the progress of movement, she said. For instance, in watching a conductor, one follows the line of arm action as it is at the beginning of a gesture and sees the hand as it is at the end of a motion. In her sketch of Dr. Koussevitzky, the hands might not actually be in that exact relationship, but as one looks at the right hand first, by the time the eye travels to the left hand, it would be in that position.

When asked how she came to concentrate on drawing musicians, Miss Burnham replied, "It was really my desire to get to concerts, and especially to hear the Symphony Orchestra. From the time I attended my first concert, which was in the first year of Dr. Koussevitzky's conductorship when he gave concerts for children, I envied my older sisters who could afford tickets to the regular series. But being the youngest child, there was seldom a chance for me even when the family had a ticket. So in art school, when I discovered I was interested in drawing people in action, and particularly musicians, I thought: Here is my chance to see and hear musicians and to find subjects for my sketching if only I can get in to rehearsals."

She prefers to work at rehearsals for these reasons: She can get nearer the performer, and no one in the audience is distracted. In a rehearsal it is quite likely that a passage will be repeated and the musician she is trying to catch in characteristic attitude or in vigorous motion will get into that position again. Being familiar with music and scores, as she is, she knows when to expect the few measures that put a musician into a desired gesture, so she is ready when the music comes round to that part again.

Help From Sturges

Some of her early work was in oil on parchment, reproducing miniature portraits. This was extremely fine in details and she had to work hard to increase her speed and ability to make one pose suggest action. She was convinced that she was succeeding in some measure when Dwight Sturges, then Chief Artist of The Christian Science Monitor and nationally known for his etchings and lithographs, remarked that he admired the spontaneity of her work. When that word reached Miss Burnham, she inquired if Mr. Sturges would be good enough to talk with her about some of the problems of arresting action in a drawing. "And," said Miss Burnham, "he gave me a lesson the art schools had left out entirely. He showed me how to make clothes reveal action, not cover it up. I had been entirely bewildered by clothes but had not figured out what was wrong. He showed me how to make clothes fit the wearer so they will ripple with the actions of the muscles underneath.

"In a few swift sketches, he taught me to follow the line of wrinkles and folds of garments, how the whole set of a garment as it rides up and down on an active figure betrays action.

"He also taught me to put action onto paper in a few, clear, bold outlines. He dropped a drawing on the floor. Looking down at it from his great height [he was a big man], he said, "The strokes you can see from here are all you need. The others are non-essentials."

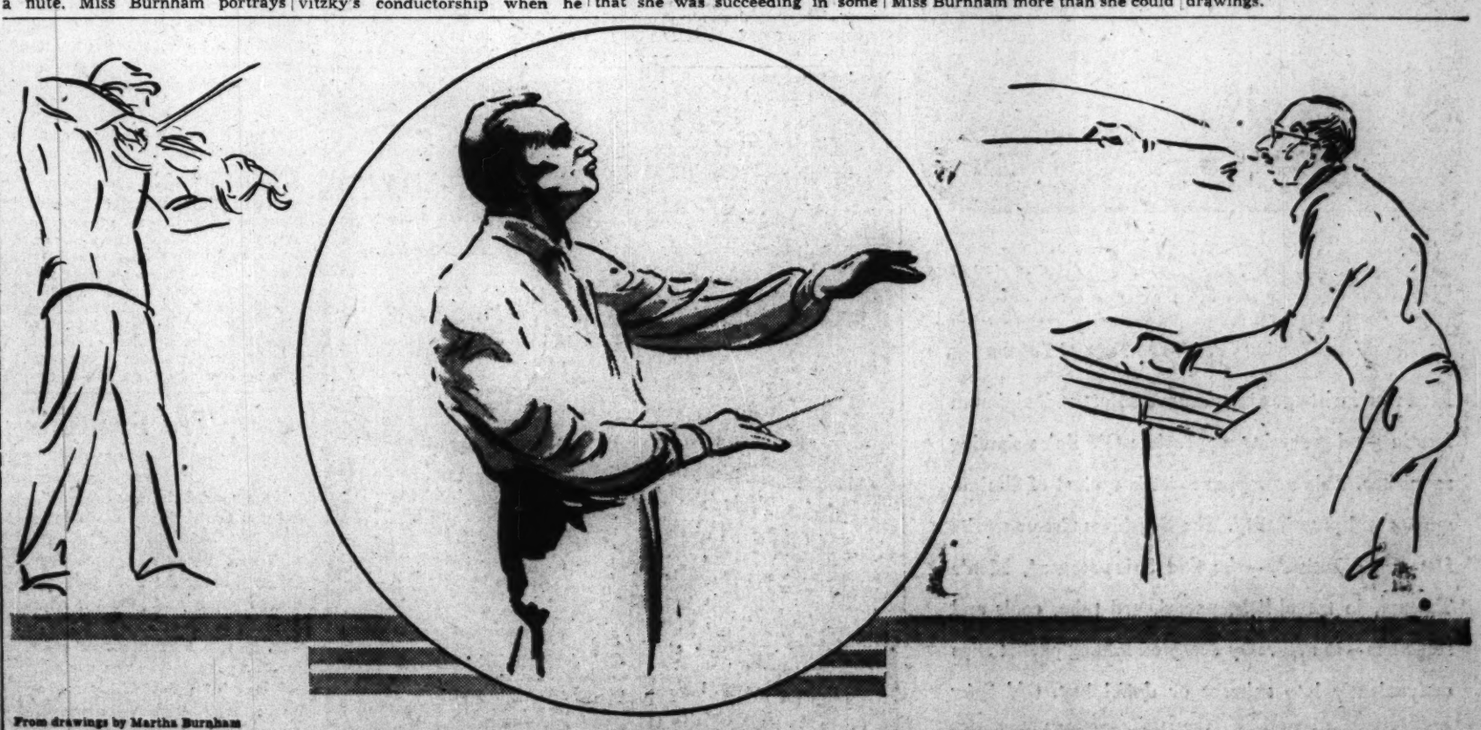
In five minutes he had shown Miss Burnham more than she could have grasped in a year of struggling alone, she recalled gratefully. She still has the swift sketches he did for her and she refers to them occasionally when she wants to recall a particular point, but he made it so clear that his instruction stays fresh.

Position Correct

It has been said of Miss Burnham's work that the musicians themselves recognize immediately a fellow player in his attitude or pose, however sketchy the drawing may be. And musicians say the playing position is correct from their technical point of view. Also the structure of the instrument and the playing position of the man are as they should be.

Her sketches are made in pencil, then those that show what she wants to catch she finishes with brush and India ink or water color, working right over the pencil drawing. She says it is no use copying, because that would mean she would lose any sense of action.

In sculpture there is a figure labeled "Awakening" in which the feet appear to be asleep but the head is awake. As the eye travels up the figure, each part seems to be more successively awake, until full awakening is reached in the head and upstretched arms. It is this progressive action that Miss Burnham strives to achieve in her drawings.



From drawings by Martha Burnham

Likeness Captured in Few Lines, Emphasis Given to Suggesting Action

Three typical sketches from the notebook of Miss Martha Burnham of Boston, an artist whose special interest is sketching movement, particularly that of musicians at work. The one at the left? Yehudi Menuhin, of course! Who has not seen the musician in this characteristic pose, fairly hidden behind his instrument?

In the circle is Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, whom Miss Burnham delights to depict in his different musical expressions. This sketch she has subtitled "Dolce! Dolce!" Dr. Koussevitsky in his rehearsals of the Boston Symphony Orchestra often achieves tones one would suppose could not be surpassed in a concert, and is himself carried away with the beauty of his men's playing as he exhorts them with "Dolce! Dolce! Singing, gentlemen, make it sing!"

Igor Stravinsky conducting one of his own works is seen at the right. He himself was most enthusiastic about this "action" sketch. Note how the baton seems almost an extension of the arm and how what Miss Burnham calls "progress of movement" is suggested by the hint of curved line just above it.

Children's Clothes Offer Much Variety, And Some Copy Grown-Up Styles

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Fashion Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A little square-toed slipper dug into the carpet, elbows rested on the seat of a chair, and the sweetest, faintest little song with words and music made up as it went along, floated through the children's department. Sally, who looked about six, had drifted off to a land of her own making, just as she was about to get a new dress.

A wonderful way to feel about new clothes, I thought, completely detached, so sure you will have the loveliest new dress that you can sing about it, and look the other way! Everybody ought to take a few minutes off and tarry in a children's department, just to catch up on how to do things.

You might not think about there being fashions in children's clothes, but new ideas continually bob up to lend them fresh loveliness and variety. Children have a keen eye for these changes. There are always plenty of the old stand-bys—dirndls, pinafores, princesses and jumpers—but designers who work in clothes for little people, take cognizance of the joys of childhood, and know how to insert a queer little pocket here, add an elfin ruffle there, and make interchangeable garments that mimic those of the grown-ups they love to pretend they almost are.

One of the latest fashions for little folks comes from the imaginative fingers of Emily Wilkens, a Connecticut girl who began fashion drawing on her nursery walls. She has just launched a line which she calls "French Provincials." Every little girl, because she's an actress at heart, loves these dresses. They have that "pretend" air about them. In reality they are practical little one-piece cottons with picturesque shawls that capture much of the charm and gaiety of French peasant costumes.

Enjoy the Shawl

What the children like about them is that they can wear the gingham shawl with its ric-rac trim over their shoulders and tuck its slim ends through loops at either side of the belt, to hold it in place; or they can use it fichu-like, and give the dress an off-shoulder line. To try something entirely of their own choosing, they tie it over their heads. The two-piece look appears because the skirts are usually of a solid color, or checked material, while the bodices are white.

However, one has a basque top in red and white check, with a skipper blue skirt and shawl. A gingham plaid skirt with eyelet-trimmed white top, comes in yellow and red, tan and brown, black and red, and plaid shawl.

In another group of "portrait" dresses, Emily Wilkens turns to great artists who have loved children and painted them. George Bellows' famous portrait of his daughter "Lady Jean" inspires this designer to make a charming blue and white cotton striped dress for everyday wear, blue tape trimming the ruffled yoke and hem. She has a talent for making little girls' clothes charming, without being fussy.

Today, perhaps because Spring is in the air, children's clothes give the impression of a bright garden. There are always those miniature scattered flower designs that Liberty of London made famous, used in dresses with pert puff sleeves and round or squared necks, with a touch of smocking.

You notice, too, a surprising amount of soft green being shown for children—always refreshing for warm weather. Much sunny yellow makes its appearance, but mothers still like tubbable white.

Rayon shantung, in white, is often seen for the older child, frequently in a two-piece model. The sailor suit, always an old favorite, also flits through the picture.

White pique, made with narrow red and green embroidery ruffles that begin at the back of the waist, run over the shoulder and straight down to the hem in front, give long lines to stocky little figures. Pique bonnets, washable as the dresses, top these little frocks, and in some cases val frills outline the curving edge.

Play Clothes Are Fun

Play clothes are full of fun. Brother and sister clothes—"ditto duds"—stand sturdy and ready to climb trees, play in the sand pile, or crawl around on the porch. Blue denim overalls in faded blue, or soldier blue are grand, and they may be had as shorts for a change-off. They also come in woven seersucker and in sturdy cotton plaid. A sun back, scalloped around the top, is held by straps over the shoulder. Wear it with a box coat, scalloped and banded the same way.

Even for children, this season runs to suits. A carefully-made woolen suit is an adjunct to the family wardrobe, because when one of the children outgrows it, you can pass it on to the younger members of the family. In pastel shades these are very summery, but they are equally necessary in navy, grays, tans, and novelty worsteds. In Eton jackets or boxy coats, there is little difference between those for the girls or the boys. A woolen coat, too, is necessary in every child's wardrobe.

Larry Gordon; Pagano; Hans Geiger-Manet; Cotton-Textile Institute

(Upper left) This cunning frock of blue or yellow chambray is appliquéd with larger-than-life-size bees. A Doll House fashion from De Pinna; (upper center) Candy-stripe chambray in pink and white or blue and white, with white ruffling around the high square neck, makes this little dirndl. From Mary Lewis; (upper right) After Gainsborough's "Blue Boy," Emily Wilkens has designed this "Portrait" two-piece dress of royal blue faille silk with perky epaulet shoulders on the waistcoat. From Saks Fifth Avenue; (lower left) These sister suits, in matching colors, are of novelty wool worsted, made of 100 per cent naphthalated wool. Trapunto embroidery decorates big sister's jacket and a white embroidered piqué collar pleases little sister; (lower right) Brother and sister are proud of their beige cotton hopsacking suits with the Eton jackets squared off with white lines. They look woolly, but are tubbable.

Stockings Play Important Role This Spring

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Stockings are coming out from under their flesh-colored oblivion, and taking their places as accessories with plenty of character. Although there may be no more sheer hose for the duration, and certainly no fancy weaves, such as crepe or dull twists, stockings nevertheless seem determined to have a fling. They intend to be amusing and gay, and in addition, to maintain the essential standards of fine hosiery—comfort, fit, tensile strength, and reinforced toes, heels and tops.

To begin with, they are cottons, and they have both color and pattern to distinguish them. Meshes come in two textures—coarse and pin-point. And then, remember that stockings are not rationed, so it will be these rather than new shoes which will dress up the feet.

Colors Run Riot

Colors simply go to town. The coarse mesh stockings come in leaf green, potent pink, cocoa brown, ink black, eggplant and royal blue. The pin-point mesh are in bright red, grass green and vivid blue. The opaque lisles appear in pastel tones such as chartreuse, lemon peel, powder blue and aquamarine. Can you imagine?

But you haven't heard half of it yet. The new hosiery delights in patterns—motifs that include everything from polka dots to rosebuds. Some of these are hand-painted (in an oil paint that is guaranteed to outwear the stockings), others are printed or embossed. Clocks run to hand-painted patterns of bowknots or roses on black or white lisle. One introduces, by way of gaiety, a full-blown rose painted at the ankle—another just below the knee. Rosebuds being favorites with the ladies on everything from wall paper to lingerie and from hats to greeting cards, one sentimental pattern is devoted entirely to tiny rosebuds tied with blue bows.

Many Patterns

Printed stockings come in three patterns on white—polka dots in blue or brown, tiny scattered rosebuds, and a clock of bright green ivy leaves.

The real charm of these stockings is brought out when they are worn with summer cottons. In some instances the stockings blend and match the costume, as, for instance, aquamarine lisles worn with a cherry red and aqua plaid gingham two-piece suit. Or you might like to keep an unbroken silhouette by having your stockings match your costume in color—a boon to many a short woman. You can be as sophisticated or as simple as your taste dictates, but these stockings prove that they intend to have their fling.

They were featured in a showing at Lord and Taylor's, with midsummer dresses—among these several California designs cut clear to the waist in back and worn on cool days with matching shawls, jackets or boleros. The prices of the colored stockings range from about $1 to less than $2 for the most elaborately-adorned.

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Aunt Jennie's Buttons, Turned Into Earrings, Are Profitable

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Five years ago, Aunt Jennie's buttons were sent to me, just because I had an interest in antiques. No one else in the family wanted them. I didn't really want them either. I thought it a terrible waste of time to collect old buttons. But that was before I had investigated the button collection to see what possibilities it offered—four years before, to be exact.

It was all of four years after the buttons came to me that I took time one day to get them out, look them over and wonder just how I could put them into circulation in a practical way. They were lovely metal buttons, beautifully made as are all old buttons. (In no way are those we have today to be compared with them.) So, I thought and thought and then, suddenly remembering the popularity of earrings, decided this was the answer to the question of what to do with the buttons.

A handmade pair of silver bumble bee earrings I had bought for my daughter had a clip that I knew would be satisfactory. I hunted around until I found the company that made it. My husband chuckled to himself when I invested a sizable check in equipment for the making of my button earrings, but I felt sure the venture would be successful. I made up seventy pairs, a gross of clips, and displayed them with the Deerfield Valley Arts, of which I am a member.

Although I had sold many of my pewter things, trays, bowls and sconces, in my five years' association with the Deerfield group, this was my first experience in the earring business. But it has been growing right along. Many persons have brought their own buttons to be made up and have gone away with several pairs of mine in addition.

Not only have I used many of Aunt Jennie's buttons, but I have branched out and collected others from dealers also—not to mount on satin or velvet for display but to mount on clips for ears and blouses. These buttons move out of my collection almost as fast as they come in.

S. R.

New Bags Meet Today's Need for Ample Parcel Space

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I'll just put it in my bag!"

You hear this often enough these days when people are carrying all the parcels they can manage. And the small ones invariably get tucked into the handbag.

So, if you're going to use your bag for everything you can think of, as well as parcels, do choose a bag that can cope with your intentions. Otherwise it's hardly fair.

Doubtless for this very purpose, the season's handbags are so generously proportioned. However, even though they must be large, they need never be awkward and cumbersome. Take, for example, Lord & Taylor's now quite notable "Dispatch Case." A handier bag was never designed. It is so well proportioned that it can take you safely over a week end and back, and not show the slightest inclination to look over-stuffed. You can even manage to tuck in a magazine, besides. Its three compartments point to inevitable orderliness, and it is quite large, measuring 16 by 18 inches, but also quite flat. Two modest, but sturdy, short handles give you a good grip on it, and you feel someway that it is a bag to bank on. In felt, it is modestly priced. In leather—oh, such a fine-grained Morocco—it is not the least modest; in fact, it's quite magnificent.

New fabrics in bags, as in shoes, are being developed to take the place of the old reliable leathers. Koret advises that they have discontinued their line of leather bags altogether, at the moment, and are devoting their talents to the development of bags made of wool, faille, and moire. What their next line of materials is to be is not yet decided.

Felts Much Used

Felts in dark rich colors and brighter varieties are finding general acceptance, because they are decidedly strong and soft. Summertime possibilities include bags made of a fabric which combines cellophane and straw—sparkly and light. "Plasticato," getting away entirely from the old wooden beads, introduces a bag material made of gleaming plastic beads in the shape of bugles. This is cleverly woven and can be manipulated so as to give the bags pliability. Smooth to the touch, and washable, these come in a variety of gay, clear colors—sometimes one shade, again amusingly checkered. Zippers close them, or they may be had in envelope shapes.

Bags, like hats, seem to belong peculiarly to definite types of women, in the opinion of Pichel, who makes extremely smart ones. This designer says he can almost tell what kind of a bag a woman will buy, at first glance. They are either practical and orderly or they may be inclined to let themselves go and demand something more gracious and elegant. He makes all kinds of bags, in consequence. At the moment he still finds use for leathers, and imports many of his skins from Africa. What pleases him is that they are still coming through in spite of the war, particularly soft goat skins. One of his original and exclusive finishes is called "Tweed Calf." No metal whatever goes into the construction of this bag in an envelope shape. Another popular one in the season's warm leather tones is a pleated cartridge bag. Long, commodious, it has a generous zipper opening, and stands, without toppling, on a firm base.

If you're off to a party and know you're going to have to do considerable walking before you get there, you'll be pleased with B. Altman's "Vanity Fair" bag. Easy to carry, easy to close, this comfortable bag will accommodate your high-heeled dancing slippers and give you room to spare in its wide depths. A drawstring bag, made of faille, it comes in a nice assortment of colors—red, Kelly green, navy, brown and black.

Boot Leather Popular

Polished Canadian boot leather, in saddle-stitched envelopes and pouches, continues in demand. Some of these bags have almost the look of a brief case; others still cling to the long over-the-shoulder strap which is proving so practical when you have parcels to tote.

Quilted snakeskin, though less able to stand hard wear, makes nevertheless a most interesting bag, usable for both dressy and informal occasions. You will see them in dark greens, blues, and soft shades of brown in pouch and envelope shapes—as impeccably done as your grandmother's quilt.

Braiding, straws, and other such designs, often as not worked in twine, lend fabric interest to summer bags. Less is made of ornate fastenings because of war restrictions. The manufacturers are using the metal they have on hand, which is all they can get) as sparingly as possible. Many of them use bright discs of metal as their sole ornaments. Others feature initials, lending an individual touch.

Dainty bags are greatly in the minority, so take care of those you have. Use today's large bags to meet today's emergencies.

B. E. S. F.

Try Spattering Your Floors

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If your painted floors are shabby and you can't get enough paint of the right color to give them a fresh coat, try spatter-camouflage. This will cover the worn spots and uneven places and give the effect of a newly-painted surface. Moreover, it will lend a bit of color. For this purpose you can use odds and ends of paint which are on hand or such colors as you are able to buy, combining, if necessary.

Many old New England houses show fascinating floor surfaces decorated in this way. In a farmhouse our family occupied one summer, a bedroom floor which had been painted gray was spattered with white and two shades of blue. The woodwork of the room was white and the decorations blue and white with a touch of yellow.

From a friend living on Cape Cod, where, I have been told, spattering originated, I have learned a new trick in regard to application. It is desirable, of course, to keep the spatters small; and this can best be achieved, says my friend, by using a bunch of dry pine needles—not too large—rather than the whisk broom often employed for the purpose. (She says the latter gives her "blobs" rather than spatters!) Dip the pine needles in the paint—one color at a time, of course—shake off the excess, then proceed to spatter by striking the pine needles gently with a stick. The surface should be well covered, and the hit-or-miss effect is delightful.

E. M. E.

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quent in gray hair—or, if that happens not to be your problem, it should show you the real, lovely softness and ease of arranging any style of "hair do." And remember, if this trial fails to convince you—if you're not perfectly delighted—you will pay us nothing!

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Braves Hitting, Fielding and Pitching Like Permanent First Division Club

Tobin Rounds Out Staff Of Four as Team Moves

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"Are you going to win the pennant?" a New York baseball writer asked co-manager George Kelly of the Braves.

"No," came back Kelly, who was hitting fungos to the infield. "The boys don't want to win this year. They say they wouldn't draw anybody in the World Series."

The newspaperman laughed, and as he moved toward the Giant's dugout, Clyde Kluttz called after him:

"I don't know about anybody else, but I'd play in that World Series even if the stands were empty!"

Are Winning

The Braves, of course, are not talking pennants; but they are winning and are having a lot of fun doing it. Johnny McCarthy, Charley Workman, Kluttz and Joey Burns are swinging along at a merry clip in the batter's box, and the Kelly-Bob Coleman pitching staff is gradually settling into a formidable unit. If the moundsmen do their share, this club not only will stay in the first division of the National League, but will throw a scare into such contenders as the Cardinals and Dodgers.

The pitching situation took on added luster yesterday when Jim Tobin, "Old Ironsides" to his mates, stepped out and beat the Giants, 5-3, for his first victory. His knuckler was dancing with its accustomary elusiveness and only in one inning—the sixth—did the visitors get out of control. Jim, true to form, aided his own cause by driving in three of the five Boston runs with a pair of timely singles.

Staff of Four

With the campaign only three weeks old, the Braves already have four top-flight hurlers in shape and working in turn. Al Javery, Nate Andrews and Red Barrett rank one-two-three ahead of the veteran Tobin. The staff is the envy of Mel Ott, manager of the Giants, who is having all sorts of trouble with his pitchers. Not even Bill Lohrman, a consistent Braves tamer of recent summers, could stop the Kelly-Coleman clan.

Obviously, the reason the Braves were third in the race today as they plunged into a double-header with the Giants, was that several new men were coming through beautifully for them. Johnny McCarthy was sporting a neat .400 batting average, for second in the league, and his fielding was all we expected it would be. He made a sensational stab of an Ott foul in a front-row box yesterday. Picking low throws out of the dirt has been an every-day occurrence to Johnny. He also made three hits in the series opener.

Workman Helping

Charley Workman was helping with his power to right field. He clouted his initial homer into the jury box with Tommy Holmes on base, producing Tobin's winning margin. Charley goes for the long ball with every swing. When they return more rabbit to this new 1943 ball, he will drive often against and over the fences in this league.

Joey Burns and Eddie Joost were other newcomers doing smart jobs at Braves Field. Few realize that Whitey Wietelmann is around, because he makes little noise with his bat; but every day he does a grand job at stortstop.

Yes, this new Braves club is hustling, has color and can hit, and it is rather too bad that no more than a handful of people are turning out to see them. With the rowdy Dodgers opening a series here Friday, and staying over the week end, attendance should rise.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Red Sox were beaten in the ninth inning yesterday at Yankee Stadium, 4-3 . . . The winning run came in after Tom McBride had caught a fly ball in short center, but could not throw accurately to the plate . . . Mace Brown was the losing pitcher and it was his third setback . . . The veteran has not been getting the breaks, however . . . The Sox are not hitting and have yet to clout one home run . . . The only one doing a respectable job in the batter's box is young Roy Partee, the rookie catcher . . . Roy early today had a .391 average and was third in the American League . . . But he needs help.

Don Burnham Expected to Be Green's Second Mile Titlist

The first intercollegiate mile champion in the United States was E. C. Stimson, of Dartmouth, who won the first I. C. 4-A. title at the distance when the meet was inaugurated in 1876 at Saratoga. His time was 4 minutes 58½ seconds.

No Dartmouth runner has ever repeated Stimson's historic mile triumph, but the long wait for another I. C. 4-A. outdoor mile champion apparently will be ended on May 15 at Triborough Stadium, Randalls Island, when Donald L. Burnham goes to the post in the 67th annual I. C. 4-A. games.

Top Favorite

The Big Green junior from Lebanon, N. H., will be the top-heavy favorite. The 4:10.6 miler, who defeated Frank Dixon of N. Y. U. in the indoor I. C. 4-A. meet at Madison Square Garden in March, appears to be in a class by himself now that Dixon is in the Army. Burnham came close to snatching the outdoor crown a year ago when he placed a stride behind Leslie MacMitchell of N. Y. U., who was clocked in 4:12.2.

Burnham hasn't had much competition this season, but he showed he was rounding into first-rate condition by beating Glenn Masten, Colgate's I. C. 4A. two-mile indoor champion, for second place behind Notre Dame's Ollie Hunter in the Penn Relays two-mile. That was Burnham's first try at two miles, which he used merely as training preparation for the mile goal of his campaign. He will run the mile in the Heptagonal games at Philadelphia on Saturday as a final tune-up for the Intercollegiates May 15.

Burnham, who came up originally as a star schoolboy half-miler, also will run the half in the I. C. 4-A. Last year he won his 880-yard heat, then ran unplaced in the final following his great mile race. The terrific heat and sultriness last year made repeat efforts difficult. However, he will be a strong contender in the 880 this time.

Other Entries

Burnham is one of two entries filed by Coach Harry Hillman for the I. C. 4-A. The other is Howard Brundage, in the hammer throw.

Meanwhile entries for the meet—a one-day event this year—continue to pour into Asa Bushnell's office. In addition to Dartmouth's two men, Bushnell received the following—Boston College, 5; Brooklyn College, 8; Brown, 15; C. C. N. Y., 6; Connecticut, 3; West Virginia, 5; Temple, 7; and Wesleyan, 7. This brings the total to 21 colleges which have already nominated their teams for the varsity track climax of the season.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	9	3	.750
St. Louis	7	4	.636
Boston	5	3	.625
Pittsburgh	7	5	.583
Cincinnati	6	6	.500
Philadelphia	3	6	.333
New York	3	8	.273
Chicago	3	8	.273

Results May 4

Boston 5, New York 3.
Pittsburgh 8, Cincinnati 3.
Philadelphia 3, Brooklyn 1.
St. Louis 11, Chicago 3.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	8	3	.727
Cleveland	7	3	.700
Detroit	6	4	.600
Washington	7	6	.538
St. Louis	4	5	.444
Philadelphia	5	8	.385
Boston	4	7	.364
Chicago	2	7	.222

Results May 4

New York 4, Boston 3.
Cleveland 2, Chicago 1.
Detroit 4, St. Louis 3.
Philadelphia 3, Washington 1.

Flumere Changes Batting Order In Try for Victory

Coach Foxy Flumere of Northeastern last night named Bill Shannon to pitch against Boston University tomorrow and Russ Washburn to hurl against Harvard Saturday and at the same time announced a wholesale shift in his batting order. The Huskies lost to New Hampshire 5-3 yesterday afternoon.

Shannon, who beat Boston University once, takes the mound in the second Terrier contest tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock at Huntington Field, Brookline. Washburn, who has lost two tough games, to Boston College 5 to 4 and Maine 4 to 1, takes the mound against Harvard Saturday at Soldiers Field, Cambridge.

Seeking to overcome the trouble which has been dogging his team through three overtime games and another one-run loss, Flumere will send Mike Azzone to bat in the clean-up position in place of Eddie Sakovitz. Frank Watts, who started in as a third substitute pitcher, has made himself a regular right field position by his consistent batting. The Revere freshman has moved from seventh to third in the batting order. Henry Barteloni, Franklin freshman, will be lead-off instead of fifth, and Gabe Conner will bat second instead of lead-off.

Mack Reclassified

CLEVELAND (AP)—Ray Mack, the Cleveland Indians' regular second baseman, has been reclassified from 1-A to 3-A, Forest E. Wilson, member of the infielder's draft board, has announced.

Wilson explained Mack's case was a matter of routine as it came under the new regulation stipulating that fathers of children born before Sept. 15 of last year should be placed in 3-A.

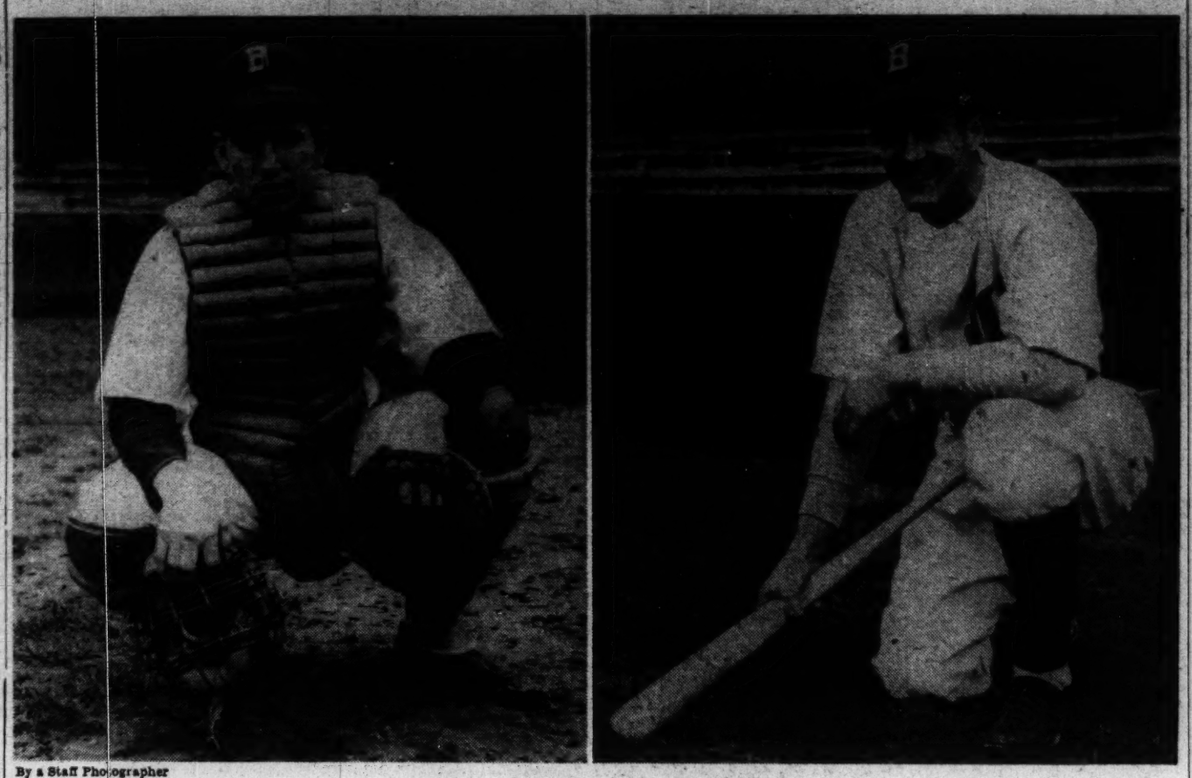
College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results May 4

Richmond 8, Virginia Military 1.
Fort Devens 5, Harvard 4.
Navy 8, Dartmouth 6.
New Hampshire 3, Northeastern 2.
Lambert Field (St. Louis) 8, Illinois 1.
Rhode Island State 11, Connecticut 4.
Alabama 10, Mississippi 2.
Purdue 9, Wabash 2.
Western Michigan College 4, Michigan 2.
Wayne 3, Detroit 1.

Former Giants Now in Hub



By a Staff Photographer

Hugh Poland, Left, and Connie Ryan

Poland, a catcher, and Ryan, a utility infielder, came to the Braves in the recent Ernie Lombardi deal. Ryan already has won a game for the Boston club with a pinch home run, helping keep them in the first division of the National League.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Mel Ott Has the Floor

The Giants were stomping into the visiting clubhouse at Braves Field, not at all pleased with the setback just pinned on them by Jim Tobin and the Braves.

"He didn't have a thing," said Bill Jurges, speaking of Tobin.

"We should have had 20 runs," said Sid Gordon.

Manager Mel Ott, sitting in front of his locker, was pulling off his shoes, knocking the turf from between the spikes. "Am I tired of looking at the Braves?" Mel said, answering the query of a baseball writer. "I wouldn't care if I never saw them again."

At that point the Boston club had taken four out of six from New York and were chiefly responsible for Ott's berth in the second division of the National League.

Good Club

"That's a pretty good ball club," the Giant skipper continued, wiping beads of perspiration from his forehead. "Stengel . . . or should I say Kelly and Coleman? . . . have been getting a lot of help from those new men. Nate Andrews looks like a real good pitcher, which makes you wonder what he was doing in the minor leagues so long. And they can beat you with their bats. I like that big Workman."

What about the Giants?

Ott fumbled with a wet stocking, pulled it off and tossed it into a pile in the middle of the floor. "We can't score enough runs," he answered. "We've lost Johnny Mize, Babe Young, Willard Marshall, and Harry Danning. If I had just one of those boys back we'd probably be all right the way this league is shaping up. We get men on base, but they stay there, cooling off in the wind."

Carl Hubbell walked by, towel in hand, headed for the shower.

"I thought I might give 'Hub' his first start here in this series," Ott volunteered. "But now I don't know. The wind is still a little chilly."

More Trouble

Weren't the Giants having as much trouble with the Dodgers as they were with the Braves?

"More," answered Ott, peeling off his sweat shirt. "They've beaten us four times in five tries. But they shouldn't have. We were hitting line drives right at them, but when they'd go up to hit, their balls would take bad hops all over the place. Jurges missed two double-play balls in one game because they hit something a foot from him and bounced over his head. Gordon got hit in the chin with one. But that's the way it goes when you're losing."

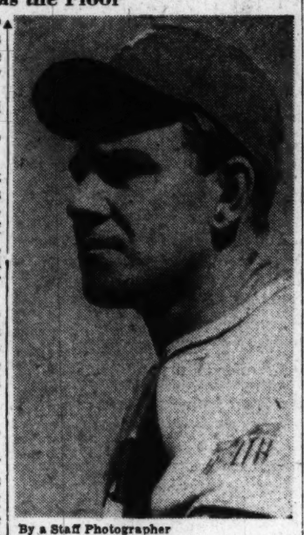
Was the manager of the Giants alarmed at the poor attendance throughout the big leagues this spring?

"No," Ott answered. "I think it'll get better as we go along. The nation wants baseball, I'm sure of that. I was glad to see that big crowd of 50,000 turn out for our double-header with the Dodgers Sunday. If a Giant-Brooklyn double-header couldn't draw, nothing could. Empty stands would have been bad publicity for baseball.

Was Different

"Yes, the weather has been bad all around the circuit, and I suppose that fact has contributed to the generally poor turnouts," Mel went on. "But I think what has hurt us most is the spring training campaign. I mean, other years the fans followed the teams by newspaper and radio as they trained in the South and toured the Grapefruit League. They were all steamed up and anxious to look over the new men, and old ones too, by the time the season opened.

"But this time it was different. We played so many games around home that a majority of the fans



By a Staff Photographer

Mel Ott

had seen us several times before the race got under way. I think that fact has hurt us more than the weather. But they'll warm up to us later.

"And another thing: they might just as well scratch all Monday games from the schedule. As it is now, we're continually looking around for silly excuses to postpone them, and some have been called off even though the sun was shining. That's a bad habit and the fans don't like it. Excuse me, I want to take a shower," Mel concluded, moving away.

Nine Colleges Meet Saturday In Title Golf

Nine of this section's outstanding college golf teams will tee off on Saturday morning at the Springdale Golf Club, Princeton, N. J., in the annual championship competition conducted by the Eastern Intercollegiate Golf Association. The contestants will be the U. S. Military Academy, Cornell, Dartmouth, Holy Cross, the U. S. Naval Academy, Pennsylvania, Penn State, Princeton, and Yale.

Six-man teams representing these institutions will engage in Saturday's preliminary round, which will consist of 36 holes of medal play. The two teams with the lowest aggregate scores will qualify for the final on the following day. The winner of the 1943 championship will then be determined in a team match over 36 holes, with foursomes playing 18 holes in the morning round and twosomes doing likewise in the afternoon.

The E. I. G. A. title was taken last year by Yale, which defeated Penn State in the final match.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Ryan	1	1	1	1	3	1.000
Gentile	2	1	1	0	0	.500
Creeden	2	0	1	0	0	.500
McCarthy	10	6	12	0	2	.400
Kluttz	10	2	3	0	4	.300
Workman	32	5	11	1	4	.344
Burns	33	3	11	1	3	.333
Joost	31	4	9	0	3	.290
Ross	33	6	8	1	5	.242
Wietelmann	28	3	6	0	3	.214
Holmes	31	3	6	0	0	.194
Masi	11	3	2	0	0	.182
Poland	13	1	2	0	0	.154
Cuccinello	4	0	0	0	0	.000
Farrell	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Nieman	0	0	0	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Cronin	1	1	1	0	0	1.000
Conroy	4	0	2	0	0	.500
Partee	22	5	9	0	3	.391
McBride	29	3	9	0	3	.310
Simmons	27	3	8	0	6	.296
Peacock	18	0	5	0	1	.278
Fox	19	4	5	0	2	.263
Doerr	46	1	12	0	3	.261
Miller	14	2	3	0	1	.214
Tabor	34	2	6	0	2	.176
Newsome	24	0	4	0	0	.167
Garrison	18	1	3	0	1	.167
Lupien	30	0	4	0	3	.133
Lake	24	3	4	0	1	.133
Lazor	19	2	3	0	1	.105

Safety Award on Railways Won Again by Union Pacific

CHICAGO, May 5 (AP)—For the seventh consecutive year and for the fifteenth year in the last 20, the Union Pacific Railroad System in 1942 had the lowest employee accident frequency rate among the nation's largest Class 1 railroads.

Announcement of the system's top ranking in the Railroad Employees National Safety Contest was made today by the contest sponsor, the National Safety Council.

William M. Jeffers, Rubber Director for the nation, is President of Union Pacific and the most ardent safety enthusiast on the railroad's pay roll.

Union Pacific's employee accident rate for 1942 was 3.32 casualties (killed plus injured) for each million man-hours. The line's employees worked 141,691,000 man-hours last year. In 1941 Union Pacific's rate was 2.78, also the lowest among the large railroads, but because of a contest rule prohibiting a railroad from winning in consecutive years, the line was not classified as the winner last year.

Competing in the same contest group were 31 other large railroads, employees of each of which worked 50,000,000 or more man-hours in 1942. The Chesapeake and Ohio was second with a rate of 4.23 based on 67,351,000 man-hours and the Norfolk and Western was third with 4.26 casualties for 52,808,000 man-hours.

"In the strenuous operating year of 1942," John Stilwell, President of the Safety Council, said, "the Union Pacific justified its past safety records with an employee fatality rate 43 per cent under the yearly average—truly a most effective way to save manpower for war-power.

"As a further indication that the Union Pacific is contributing its full share to our national war program through a relatively high standard of safe operation, records of the Interstate Commerce Commission show that there would have been 6,452 fewer train accidents on our Class I railroads in 1942 had other railroads equaled the Union Pacific's record. The U. P.'s rate was 48 per cent below the average—4.05 accidents per million locomotive miles, compared with an average of 7.99 for all roads."

College Trainees for Marines' Program To Have Civilian-Student Privileges

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP)—Marine Corps Headquarters have announced details of the College Training Program under which student reservists and enlisted men may continue their education and qualify for commissions.

Men possessing necessary or potential educational background will be trained, it was announced, at a limited number of colleges participating in the Navy College Training Program.

The Program will be open to reservists now enrolled in colleges and secondary schools in the Marine Officers Candidate Group, and to a limited number of selected enlisted Marines and men in the Army Enlisted Reserve Corps who have expressed preference for Marine Corps service.

Students will be permitted to express preliminary choice of a course of study for specialists training. They will be allowed to participate in college athletics and all campus activities on the same basis as civilian students provided there is no interference with their prescribed hours or courses of study, the announcement said.

Under the plan the calendar year for academic training will be divided into three 16-week semesters beginning July 1 and Nov. 1, 1943, and March 1, 1944. After a minimum of four semesters of college work, potential line officers will be transferred to officer candidates schools. Engineer, ordnance, and communications specialists will receive up to eight semesters of college training.

Press Ban Eased For Food Parley

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP)—Restrictions on press coverage of the United Nations Food Conference opening May 18 at Hot Springs, Va., have been modified, it was learned authoritatively May 3.

Instead of barring reporters from the grounds as well as the buildings of the hotel where the food parley is to be held, as originally planned, newsmen will be authorized to work in a press headquarters inside the grounds. Guards, however, will bar access to the hotel proper, except during the opening, closing, and possibly two other public sessions of the three weeks' conference.

Reporters will be able to telephone direct from the press room to their newspaper offices. Arrangements also have been made for the filing of telegrams.

The Hop Springs press room is housed in a dance casino well inside the grounds, between the hotel and the practice putting green. Arrangements have been made to permit delegates or chairmen of committees who may wish to communicate with the press to hold press conferences there.

For public sessions of the conference, reporters will be equipped with passes permitting entry to press benches of the conference hall, but will not be permitted to circulate among the delegates. Photographers will be admitted to the delegates' lobby on such occasions with the understanding they will not attempt to converse with delegates.

Teamsters' Mileage Trimmed at Detroit

DETROIT, May 5 (AP) — The Detroit district of the Office of Price Administration May 3 ordered a total of 29,046 miles of occupational driving trimmed from the monthly supplemental gasoline rations of 39 officers and members of the Teamsters Union of the American Federation of Labor.

Review of the rations allowed the teamsters followed reports that the unionists had driven their own automobiles to Port Huron, Mich., during a dispute over organizing milk drivers there, and had followed some drivers on their routes.

Curtailment of the rations was announced yesterday by Edwin G. Gemrich, chief rationing attorney for OPA here. The orders, signed by Arthur H. Sarvis, state OPA head, direct the unionists to appear within 48 hours to surrender their gasoline ration books for a "tailoring" operation which will reduce the number of coupons available for use.

The reduction of 29,046 miles a month represents 37.4 per cent of the original total of 77,570 miles of occupational driving allowed the teamsters' official and members involved.

The Port Huron milk dispute flared when about 50 nonunion milk drivers stopped work March 16, terming their action a "strike in reverse" in protest against organizing methods of the teamsters. They resumed milk deliveries several days later on orders of the War Labor Board.

BRAVES FIELD Tomorrow at 3 P. M.
BRAVES vs. NEW YORK
Seats at Filene's, Men's Store . . . Sth. 2100
and Braves Field . . . . . Sth. 5000

Mrs. Beard Is Again Rated Lone W. G. A. Scratch Player

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

On the eve of the opening of its annual tournament season at four courses tomorrow, the Women's Golf Association today released its handicap list and once again placed Mrs. H. Warren Beard of Charles River at the top of the list.

This makes the fourth time in eight years that the comely, smooth-swinging Newton matron has been rated at scratch, and it is the second year in a row that the closest any W. G. A. member is to her is at three strokes.

Being rated at scratch is a fitting reward for Mrs. Beard, who last September won her fourth State championship at Brae Burn, defeating Rose O'Neil of Vesper 2-1 in the final. During that championship Mrs. Beard set a new women's course record of 74 for the stiff West Newton layout.

Mrs. Beard was first given a rating of zero in 1935, repeating in 1941 and 1942. Only other scratch players in recent years have been Deborah Verry of Tatnuck, who is now an ensign in the Waves, and Rosamond Vahey, former State champion from Minute Man.

Maintaining their three-stroke rating from a year ago, according to the list released by Chairman of the Handicap Committee Eleanor La Bonte, are Ensign Verry, Miss O'Neil, and Mrs. Donald K. McClusky of Worcester. Ensign Verry is another former State champion, while Mrs. McClusky, a daughter of Worcester Country Club's Willie Ogg, has always been a consistent performer in W. G. A. events.

At four strokes are Mrs. Francis H. Gleason of Concord and Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret of Charles River, while all alone at five is Mrs. John Grew of Dedham, who twice won the State title, once in 1941 and once in 1933 as Mary Parkinson. Two other former State titleholders, Mrs. William M. Austin of Dedham and Mrs. Edward S. Baker, will play at seven.

Meanwhile the association is preparing to open its 1943 season tomorrow, with Classes A-D meeting in four-ball tournaments at Tedesco, Walpole, Winchester, and Woodland. This will be the first affair of an interesting but shortened summer program, which also includes the Townsend Cup competition at Brae Burn June 3, the club pairs mixed foursome championship at Charles River June 25-27, the State championship at Weston Sept. 20-25, and the Classes C and D championship at Oakley Sept. 27-Oct. 1. In addition the W. G. A. plans to hold its annual junior girls' championship, details of which are to be announced later.

Handicaps in Class A (0-10) for this season's W. G. A. play are as follows:

Scratch
Mrs. H. Warren Beard, Charles River.

Three Strokes
Mrs. Donald K. McClusky, Worcester.
Rose M. O'Neil, Vesper.
Ensign Deborah Verry, USNR, Tatnuck.

Four Strokes
Mrs. Francis H. Gleason, Concord.
Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret, Charles River.

Five Strokes
Mrs. John Grew, Dedham.

Six Strokes
Mrs. Charles F. Bartholomew, Dedham.
Alice Belanger, United Shoe.
Mrs. Donald M. Belcher, Winchester.
Margaret Curtis, Essex.
Mrs. John W. Goodrich, The Country.
Mrs. Willard Howard, Wellesley.
Mrs. Ralph A. Powers, The Country.
Cynthia Richardson, Highland.
Mrs. Thomas Whiteside, Dedham.

Seven Strokes
Mrs. William M. Austin, Dedham.
Mrs. Edward H. Baker, Oakley.
Ruth Batchelder, The Country.
Carolyn C. Crossett, Wianno.
Leone R. Prouty, Furnace Brook.
Martha H. Wiswall, Wellesley.

Eight Strokes
Dorothy N. Browne, Winthrop.
Helen B. Clark, Tatnuck.
Mrs. Fletcher Colby, The Country.
Mrs. Charles F. Eaton, Jr., The Country.
Mrs. J. W. Nicolls, Jr., Brae Burn.
Mrs. James Parker, Myopia.
Mrs. Joseph Welch, Jr., Charles River.
Ruth Wilcox, United Shoe.

Nine Strokes
Mrs. Winthrop F. Barden, Highland.
Ensign Grace Bissell, USNR, Blue Hill.
Mrs. Frederick N. Blodgett, Dedham.
Dorothy Brewer, Weston.
Mrs. James H. Cave, Dedham.
Mrs. Harry C. Dodge, Commonwealth.
Mrs. H. E. Ferris, The Country.
Mrs. Raynor M. Gardiner, The Country.
Elizabeth M. Gordon, Charles River.
Mrs. Douglas Mercer, The Country.
Mrs. George R. Norby, Green Hill.
Mrs. Sidney L. Sholley, Charles River.
Helena C. Smith, Thorny Lea.
Frances E. Stebbins, The Country.
Dorothy J. Sullivan, Charles River.
Mrs. Frederick H. Tarr, Jr., Rockport.

Ten Strokes
Mrs. John S. Amory, Myopia.
Lucille Belanger, United Shoe.
Mrs. Arnold A. Blackwell, Thorny Lea.
Bess Elliott, Brae Burn.
Rene Henderson, Concord.
Mrs. Robert G. Hess, Tatnuck.
Mrs. Arthur A. Jones, Wianno.
Mrs. L. H. Redfield, Woodland.
Mrs. Leslie Soule, Dedham.
Mrs. Edward C. Stone, The Country.
Mrs. Francis B. Turner, Brae Burn.

Miss Vinson Trains Skaters

NEW YORK (AP)—What's become of Maribel Vinson, the women's figure skating queen of seven years ago? She's still making championships—but in a new way.

The dark-haired girl from Boston, who won the national women's figure skating title nine times in a decade, trained the winners of two 1943 national championships.

After months of Miss Vinson's tutelage, Gretchen Merrill snagged the women's figure skating title and C. Austin Holt triumphed in the men's novice division.

"I got a kick out of that," says Maribel with a grin. "But it's much more of a strain to have your pupil competing than it is to compete yourself."

Miss Vinson still looks lithe and young. Still gives audiences figure skating thrills.

She won her last championship in 1937. The next year she turned professional, made her debut in "Gay Blades," and went on tour with the ice show. Four years ago she was married to Guy Owen, a former Montreal banker who turned figure skater, who was also part of the "Gay Blades" troupe.

For the last three years the Owens have made their home in Berkeley, Calif. Since the birth of their daughter, Maribel, they have spent half of the year there, teaching figure skating. The other half of the year is spent in figure skating exhibitions.

"I get a special thrill out of teaching, for I've had some extraordinary pupils," says Maribel. "Gretchen Merrill is a hard worker and a wonderful showman. She is never satisfied, so she will go on getting better and better."

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

Pacific Coast League
Oakland 3, Sacramento 2.
Hollywood 10, San Diego 9.
Only games scheduled.

International League
Baltimore 4, Buffalo 1.
Rochester at Syracuse, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

American Association
No games scheduled.

Southern Association
Nashville 3, Atlanta 2.
Little Rock 4, Memphis 0.
New Orleans 1, Birmingham 0.
Chattanooga 9, Knoxville 7.

Eastern League
Binghamton 2, Elmira 1.
Hartford 4, Springfield 0.
Albany 4, Utica 1.
Wilkes-Barre at Scranton, postponed.

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Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 2,300,000
Previous day's sales 2,985,294
1943 volume to date 119,015,267
1942 volume to date 37,985,877

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Tuesday	50.4	Prev day	50.2
Month ago	49.8	Year ago	33.6
1943 high	50.2	1943 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	6	61½	60½	61½	+1⅛
Adams Exp (.40e)	32	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
Adams-Millis ½g	1	27	27	27	
Addressograph (1)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Air Reduction (1a)	13	44¼	43½	44¼	+ ⅝
Alaska Juneau	14	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	746	3⅛	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	24	22½	21⅞	22⅜	+ ⅝
Allegh pf $3.0ww	45	22¾	22	22⅜	+ ⅜
Allegheny pr pf	2	39	39	39	+ ⅛
Allegh Lud $ .35g	14	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ⅛
Allen Indust ¾e	4	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
Allied Ch&Dye (6)	5	159½	159	159½	+ ½
Allied Kid (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Allied Mills (1½g)	4	22⅛	21⅞	22	— ⅛
Allied Strs (.45g)	121	12	11½	11⅞	+ ¼
Allied St pf (5)	2	85	85	85	+ ½
Allis-Ch Mfg 1½g	16	37¾	36¾	37½	+ ⅝
Alpha P Cem (1½g)	9	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
Amal Leather	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
Amerada Pet (2)	6	83	83	83	— ½
Am Ag Chem 1.20	21	28½	28	28½	+ ¼
Am Airlines 1½e	13	67½	66⅞	67	+ ¼
Am Bank Note 1½g	12	17½	17	17	— ⅛
Am Bank N pf 3 †	10	59½	59½	59½	+ ¾
Am Bosch (½e)	2	8¾	8½	8¾	
Am Brake Sh ½g	1	38¾	38¼	38¾	+ ⅛
Am Br S pf 5¼ †	20	131	131	131	
Am Cable & Rad	85	8⅞	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
Am Can (3)	2	83½	83	83¼	— ½
Am Can pf (7) †	20	174	174½	174½	— ⅞
Am Car&Fdy (2g)	53	40	38½	39½	+ ⅞
Am C&Fdy pf (9g)	2	75⅞	74¾	75⅞	+1⅛
Am Ch&Cable ½g	15	24	23½	24	+ ¼
Am Chicle (4a) †	10	112	112	112	+ ¼
Am Colortype .15g	3	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
Am Cryst Sug ½g	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
Am Distill	3	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Am Encaus Tiling	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
Am European ½e	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Am Export L ½g	5	26¾	26	26¾	+ ¾
Am & For Pow	161	5¼	4¾	5¼	+ ⅜
Am F P $6 1.65k	12	66½	65	66½	+1¾
Am&FP $7 1.92k	15	77	74⅞	77	+2
Am & F P 2pf	115	18¼	17½	18¼	+1¼
Am-Hawaii SS ¾g	1	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅛
Am Hide & Leath	9	4½	4	4	— ⅛
Am H&L pf (3)	1	39	39	39	+ ½
Am Home Pr 2.40	9	70	69	70	+2
Am Ice	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Am Internat ¼g	12	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
Am Invest III .30g	4	6½	6¼	6½	
Am Locomotive	75	15⅞	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
Am Loco pf 1¾k	7	101⅞	100¾	101⅞	+1⅛
Am M & Fdy .20g	3	14	14	14	
Am M & Met ¼g	3	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ¼
Am Metal (1)	11	26¼	25⅝	26¼	+ ⅜
Am News 1.80	†130	*32⅞	32¾	32¾	
Am Pow & Lt	60	2⅝	2½	2½	
Am P & L $6 pf	3	31¾	31½	31¾	+ ⅝
Am P & L $5 pf	9	29¼	28⅞	29	
Am Rad & St .30g	70	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
Am Roll Mill .40g	33	14¾	14¼	14½	— ⅛
Am RM pf 4½	†270	65	65	65	
Am Saf Raz ½g	6	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ⅜
Am Seating (1e)	8	18	17¾	18	
Am Ship B 1g	†160	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	
Am Smelt & R (2)	31	45½	44¾	44⅞	— ⅛
Am Sm&R pf 7	†180	151¾	151	151¾	
Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	57	28¾	27	28	+1
Am Stores ½g	4	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	
Am Stove (.60g)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Am Sug Ref 1½g	5	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ⅛
Am Sum Tob ½g	2	29½	29	29½	
Am Tel & Tel (9)	25	153½	152¾	153⅜	— ⅛
Am Tobacco (3a)	6	55⅜	54⅝	55⅜	+ ⅜
Am Tob B (3a)	12	56⅜	56⅛	56⅛	
Am Tob pf (6) †	60	141¼	140⅝	140⅝	
Am Type Fdrs ½g	6	10⅞	10⅝	10⅜	— ⅛
Am Viscose (1g)	31	43¾	43⅛	43¾	+ ¼
Am Wat Wks	62	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Am W W 1pf (6)	2	77½	77	77	+ ¼
Am Woolen	9	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	+ ¼
Am Woolen pf (2k)	1	72½	72½	72½	+ ½
Am Zinc L & S	10	7	6⅝	6¾	
Am Z pr pf 2½k	1	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	+ ⅜
Anaconda (½g)	66	30⅞	30⅝	30¾	
Anac W&C ¼g	†320	27¼	27	27	— ⅛
Archer H Gl .15g	5	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
APW Paper	4	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
Armour Del pf (7)	5	112⅛	111¾	111¾	— ⅛
Arm III	312	5¾	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
Arm III pr pf	4	61	59½	61	+1¼
Arm III pf	50	73½	72	72	—1½
Armstrong Ck ½g	1	35	35	35	— ⅛
Arnold Const (½)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Artloom Corp .20g	10	9½	9⅛	9½	— ⅛
Assd Dry Gds 2g	75	11¼	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
Assd DG 1pf 6	† 20	83	83	83	—1½
Assc DG 2pf 7	† 30	82	81¾	82	+2
Atch T & S F 3g	75	56⅞	54⅞	56¼	+1⅜
Atch T & S F pf 5	2	77	77	77	— ¼
Atl Coast Line 2e	42	35½	34⅝	35⅜	+ ⅞
Atl G&W Ind (3e)	1	29	29	29	+ ¼
Atl G&W In pf 5e	2	55½	55	55	
Atl Refining .30g	10	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
Atl Refin pf 4	† 30	107¾	107¼	107¾	+ ¼
Atlas Corp ½g	30	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	52½	52½	52½	
Atlas Powd ¾e	†322	62	60⅞	61	— ½
Austin Nichols	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Aviation Corp .10g	254	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	
Bald Loco ct (1e)	117	18⅞	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	105	10	9½	9⅞	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	67	14¼	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅜
Bangor & Ar	6	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
Bngr&Ar pf2½k †	30	51	51	51	— ½
Barber Asph.	7	19½	19¼	19⅜	— ⅜
Barker Bros	16	9⅛	9	9¼	+ ⅛
Barker pf 2¾ †	2	39¾	39½	39¾	+ ¼
Barnsdall Oil .60	39	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅛
Batn Ir Wks (1g)	5	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Bayuk Cigar 1½	5	28	27¾	28	+ ⅛
Beech Creek 2 †	20	29	29	29	— ⅛
Beiding-Hem .80	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
Bell Airc (2e)	5	18⅞	18½	18½	— ¼
Bendix Aviu ¾g	14	39¼	38¾	39¼	— ⅛
Benef Ind Ln .30g	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
Best Foods (.60)	31	14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	1	31½	31½	31½	
Beth Steel (3g)	17	67½	66⅛	67¼	+ ⅜
Bigelow-Sanf ⅛g	24	38⅝	36	36¼	—1⅞
Black & Dck 1.60	3	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
Blaw-Knox .35e	126	9¼	9	9½	+ ⅛
Bliss & L ½g	3	17	17	17	+ ¾
Boeing Airp 1g	33	20¼	19¾	18⅞	+ ⅞
Bohn Al&Brass 2	6	55⅞	55½	55¾	+ ½
Bon Ami A (4) †	10	91	91	91	
Bon Ami B 2½ †	10	45	45	45	+ ½
Bond Strs 1.60	5	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅛
Borden Co (.60g)	7	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	32	34¼	33¼	34	+ ½
Boston & Maine	22	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ½
Bower R Bear ½g	1	35½	34½	35½	+ ¼
Bridgept Br ¾g	5	12	11¾	12	+ ¼
Briggs Mfg (2)	37	28⅛	27¼	28⅛	+ ⅛
Briggs & Strat 3	3	42½	42¼	42½	+ ¾
Bristol-My .40g	1	42½	42¼	42½	+ ½
Bklyn-Man Tr	21	1⅛	1	1	
Bklyn Un Gas ¼g	8	16¼	15¾	16	— ⅛
Bruns-Balke (1½g)	7	17¾	16¾	17¼	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie ½g	87	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	+ ⅛
Bucy-Er 7 pf 7 †	70	112½	111¾	111¾	— ⅞
Budd Mfg	86	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	†170	106	104	106	+1½
Budd Wheel (1e)	17	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Buffalo For .45g	1	18	18	18	+ ¾
Bullard Co ¼g	8	26¾	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
Burlng Mills .35g	14	30½	29¼	29¼	—1¼
Burr Add M .60	9	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
Bush Terminal	15	6¼	6	6⅛	
Bush T B pf3½k †	40	42½	2	42	— ½
Butler Bros .30g	14	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
Butler Bros pf1¼	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ¼
Butte C&Z 1¼e	6	5	4⅞	4⅞	
Byers (AM) Co	5	15⅛	15	15½	+ ⅛
Byers pf 7.20k	†100	80½	80½	80½	— ½
Byron Jack ½g	15	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅛
Calif Pack 1½	2	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
Calif P pf 5½ †	20	55¾	55¾	55¾	+1⅛
Callaghan Z-Lead	237	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
Cal & Hecla ½g	15	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
Campbell Wy ¼g	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Can D G Ale .60	48	22¾	21½	22¾	+1⅛
Canad Pacific	216	11¼	10½	10⅞	+ ¼
Cannon Mills (2)	2	41½	41½	41½	— ¼
Capital Adm A	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Caro C & O (5)	†160	94½	94	94¼	— ¼
Carriers & Gen .20	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Case (JI) Co 7g	3	115¾	114	115¾	+ ¾
Case (JI) pf 7 †	40	140	139½	139½	
Caterpil Trac (2)	16	49¼	48¾	49	
Celanese Cp ½g	16	39¼	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
Celanese 5 pf 5 †	00	102½	102½	102½	
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	90	110¾	110	110	
Celanese pr pf 7 †	20	124	123¾	123¾	— ¼
Celotex Corp ½	7	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
Celotex pf (5) †	40	90¼	89¾	90½	+1¼
Cent Aguirre 1½	9	19¾	19⅛	19½	— ⅛
Cent Found .10g	13	3	2⅞	3	
Cent RR N J	25	42½	41⅞	42	
Cent Vio Sug 2½e	1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
Century Rib M	15	6¼	6	6	+ ⅛
Century R pf 7 †	3	108	106	108	+1
Cerro de Pas (4)	10	39¼	39	39¼	+ ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	18	7⅛	7	7	+ ⅛
Chain Belt (⅓g)	4	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	
Champ Pap&F ½g	6	20½	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
Checker Cab	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	
Ches & Ohio (3)	48	45½	44¾	45¼	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill	24	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅜
Chi & E Ill A .50g	29	16	15⅜	15½	
Chi Gt West	35	6¾	5⅞	6	
Chi Gt W pf ¼k	40	17¾	17	17¾	+ ⅜
Chi Mail Or ⅓e	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	9	20¼	19¾	20	+ ¼
Chi Pt pref2½	90	52½	52½	52½	+1
Chi RI&Pac 6 pf	8	1	1	1	
Chi R Is & Pac	90	1¼	1¼	1⅛	— ⅛
Chi RI&Pac 7 pf	24	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ¼
Childs Co	6	3½	3¼	3¼	— ¼
Chile Cop (1g) †	1	32	32	32	+ ¼
Chrysler Cp ¾g	25	76¾	76	76	— ¼
City Ice & F 1.20	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
City Ice & Fuel	1	38¼	38¼	38⅜	+ ⅛
City Invest	†650	40	39¾	40	
City Stores	59	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅛
Clark Equip 1½g	1	38½	38½	38½	— ⅛
Clev E Il pf 4½ †	20	112¾	112¾	112¾	— ½
Climax Mol 1.20a	5	46⅛	46	46	
Cluett Peab ½g	13	35	34⅛	34⅜	— ⅛
Coca-Cola (3)	1	100	100	100	— ¾
Colgate-Palm-P ½	12	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
Colg-P-P pf4¼k †	70	107½	107½	107½	— ½
Collins & Aik	3	24½	24	24	— ½
Collins & A pf 5 †	30	110½	110¼	110¼	— ¾
Col & South	†160	12	11¾	12	+ ½
Col & South 1pf †	16	12	11	11¾	+ ¾
Col & South 2pf †	420	11	10½	11	+ ½
Co Fuel & Ir ½g	11	17½	16½	17	— ¾
Col Br'cast A .30g	24	24¾	24	24	— ⅛
Col Br'cast B .30g	7	24½	23¾	23¾	— ¼
Col G & El	193	4¼	4¼	4½	— ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	2	59¼	59¼	59¼	— ⅛
Col G&E 5 pf 5 †	10	56½	56½	56½	+ ¾
Colum Pict ⅓e	2	17	17	17	— ⅛
Colum Carbon (4)	1	92	92	92	— ½
Comi Credit (3)	17	26⅜	25⅞	26⅛	+ ½
Comi Invest Tr 3	25	38⅜	38	38	+ ¼
Com I T cvpf4¼k	2	110¾	110¾	110¾	+ ¼
Comi Solvents .60e	66	15¼	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
Comwlth & South	1401	1	1	1	
Com & South pf	14	57		56½	57	
Comwlth Ed .70g	10	24½	24¼	24½	— ⅛
Conde Nast .40e	6	7¾	7½	7¾	— ¼
Congol-Nairm (1)	3	22¼	21¾	22¼	+ ⅜
Consol Cigar 1½e	10	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
Consol Cig pf 7 †	10	102	102	102	— ¼
Con Cig pr pf6½ †	60	100⅝	100½	100⅝	— ¼
Cons Copper .45e	73	6¼	5¾	6	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	61	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf 5	2	98	97½	98	+ ⅜
Cons Film Ind	43	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	— ⅛
Cons Film I pf ¼k	9	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
Cons Laundries	6	3½	3½	3½	
Cons Oil (½g)	73	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee ½g	17	19¾	19½	19½	— ⅛
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	7	25⅞	25½	25⅞	
Cons R R Cuba pf	7	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅜
Consol'n Coal	7	15¼	14¾	15¼	+ ⅜
Consol'n Coal pf	1	65	65	65	—½
Cons Pr pf 4½ †	90	97	97	97	— ¾
Container Cp ½g	22	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅜
Cont Bak ½g	38	8½	8¼	8½	— ⅛
Cont Can ¼g	16	32¼	31½	31½	— ¼
Cont Diam Fib ⅛g	15	14¼	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	6	48½	48½	48½	+ ½
Cont Motors .15g	65	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ¼
Cont Oil Del (1)	27	35¾	34¾	35¾	+ ¼
Copperweld Stl .80	6	14¼	14	14¼	
Corn Exch 2.40	†150	44¾	44⅛	44⅝	— ⅛
Corn Products 2.60	24	59⅛	58½	58¾	
Corn Prod pf 7 †	30	178	177½	177½	— ½
Coty Inc (.15g)	15	5	5	5	+ ⅛
Coty Internatl	2	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	186	20¼	18¾	20¼	+ ⅞
Crane Co cv pf 5 †	150	105	104	104	+ ⅛
Cream of Wh ¾g	14	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
Crosley Cp (⅓e)	15	20⅞	20¼	20¼	— ¼
Crow Ck & S ½e	5	25½	25½	25½	— ½
Crown Zeller (1)	17	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5 †	220	91	91	91	
Crucible Steel 2e	13	36½	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
Crucible Stl pf 5	1	80	79¾	80	
Cuba RR pf †	170	19⅝	19½	19½	
Cuban-Am Sug ¾e	2	10	9⅞	9⅞	
Cudahy Pack	23	19¼	17⅞	19	+ ⅝
Cuneo Press 1½	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Curtis Publishig	26	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Curt P pr pf 1½k	5	33¾	33½	33¾	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wright 1e	145	9½	9¼	9⅜	
Curtiss-Wr A ⅓g	2	24¼	24⅛	24¼	— ⅛
Cutler-Ham ¼g	14	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ⅛
Davega Strs ½e	2	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅜
Davison Chem .60e	20	17½	17¼	17⅜	
Decca Records (1)	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Deere & Co 1.35e	19	35¾	35¼	35¾	+ ½
Deere & Co pf 1.40	3	33½	33½	33½	
Del & Hudson	64	17¾	16¼	17⅜	+ ¾
Del Lack & West	317	10¾	9¼	10¼	+ ¾
Den & R G W pf	9	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
Detroit Edison .60g	26	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅜
Detroit Hills (4)	10	47½	47½	47½	—1
Devoe & R A 1	†100	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ½
Diam Match 1½	73	32½	32½	32½	+ ¼
Diam Match pf 1½	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ¼
Diam T Motor ¼g	7	15¼	15	15	— ⅜
Dist Corp-S h2.22	6	29½	29¼	29½	— ⅛
Dixie Cup ¼g	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅜
Dixie C A 2½	†230	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
Doehler Die C ⅓g	16	30	29½	29½	— ⅜
Dome Mines h1.20g	30	20¾	20¼	20½	
Douglas Airc 5e	12	73¼	72½	72⅞	— ⅜
Dow Chem (3)	2	145	144⅞	145	
Dresser Mfg 1½e	26	29	27⅞	29	+1¼
Dunhill Int	42	8¼	7¾	8¼	+ ⅜
Duplan Corp (.30g)	1	12¼	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
du Pont de N 1g	25	147	146	147	+1¼
Duq Lt 1 pf 5 †	10	120	120	120	
Eastern Air L	25	39¾	38¼	39¾	+1⅛
Eastern Roll Mill	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Eastman Kodak 5	2	164½	164½	164½	
Eaton Mfg (3)	4	41¾	41	41	
Edison Br Strs .80	4	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
Ei & Mus Ind .06g	9	5	4⅞	4⅞	
El Auto-Lite ½g	4	36½	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
Elec Boat (1e)	18	13⅜	13¼	13¼	
El Power & Lt	24	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅛
El Pr & Lt $6 pf	2	50⅞	50	50	—1½
El Pr & Lt $7 pf	4	55½	55	55	— ¼
El Storage Bat 2	2	39¾	39½	39½	— ¼
El Paso N G 2.40	2	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ¼
Eng Pub Service	10	7	6⅞	7	
Eng PS $5 pf 5 †	10	73½	73¼	73½	—1¾
Eng PS $6 pf 6 †	30	83	83	83	
Equit Off Bldg	128	1	¾	1	+ ⅜
Erie RR (1e)	16	16⅝	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
Erie RR ct (1e)	163	16⅜	15⅜	16⅛	+ ⅜
Erie RR pf A (5)	12	52¾	51¾	52½	+ ⅜
Eureka V Cl ½g	4	8	8	8	
Evans Products	3	10¾	10¼	10¾	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	4	28	27⅞	28	
Exchange Buffet	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
Fairbanks Morse 1	1	40	40	40	— ¼
Fajardo Sugar 2	16	25¼	25	25	
Fed Lt & Tr ¼g	7	15¾	15¼	15⅜	— ⅜
Fed Lt&Tpf 6 †	9	101	100	100¼	+ ½
Fed Mi & Sm 1g	7	29¾	29	29¼	— ¼
Fed Mot Tr .10g	7	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Fed D Strs 1.40a	1	20½	20½	20½	
Fed D St pf 4½ †	40	89½	88¾	89½	+ ⅛
Ferro Enamel	4	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
Fic P F Im 1.60a	2	50	49½	49½	+ ¼
Firestone T&R 5	15	37¼	37	37¼	
Firestone T&R pf 6	1	108	108	108	
First N Strs 2½	1	38	38	38	
Flintkote (⅓g)	5	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	
Florshein pf (4½)	60	105	105	105	— ½
Florence Stove ½g	1	34	34	34	+1
Florshein Sh A 1g	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
Follansbee Steel	34	8¼	7¾	8	+ ⅛
Follansbee S pf	†610	41½	39⅞	41½	+ ⅛
Food Fair Strs (1)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Food Mach .50g	3	51	50	51	+1
Foster Wheeler	6	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Fost W 6pf 1½ †	20	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
Francisco Sugar	16	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	32	36½	36¾	36½	
Fruehauf Tm 1.40	2	23½	23¼	23½	— ⅛
Fruehauf pf 5 †	30	100¼	100¼	100¼	
Gabriel Co (.20g)	3	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
Gar (Rob) ¼e	16	3½	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
Gair (R) pf 1.20	1	13	13	13	
Gamewell Co 1g †	230	26	24¾	26	+1
Gar Wood Ind ¼g	47	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont ¼e	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Gaylord C pf 2¾	1	52	52	52	— ½
Gen Am Inv .40e	46	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv pf 6	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	+ ⅝
Gen Am Transp 2e	14	43⅛	42¾	43¼	— ⅛
Gen Baking .20g	12	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
Gen Bronze	27	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Gen Cable	12	6½	5⅞	6½	+ ⅛
Gen Cab pf3½k †	20	84¼	84¼	84¼	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	3	14¾	14½	14¾	— ⅛
Gen Cigar (1)	4	32¼	31¾	32½	— ⅛
Gen Elec (1.40)	70	37⅛	36¾	37¼	+ ⅛
Gen Foods .80g	14	38¼	37⅝	38¼	+ ⅜
Gen G & El A	142	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
Gen Mills (4)	5	89	90	90	+ ¾
Gen Mills 5pf 5 †	20	133	133	133	+ ¾
Gen Motors (1g)	137	51⅞	50⅞	51⅝	
Gen O Adv .20e	13	4¼	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Gen O Adv A .30g	4	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ⅛
Gen Prec Eq (1.60g)	6	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅜
Gen Print Ink .10g	3	6⅜	6¾	6⅜	— ⅛
Gen Pub Service	32	2	1¾	2	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Sig ¾g	25	20¾	19½	20	+ ⅛
Gen Real & Ut pf	275	1⅛	1⅛	1½	+ ⅛
Gen Real & Ut pf	2	37½	37½	37½	+ ½

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

General Foods Net Is Equal To 65c Share

NEW YORK (AP)—General Foods Corp. announced sales in the first quarter of 1943 were a record for that period, amounting to $61,066,571, and compared with $55,846,371 in the first quarter of 1942.

Net earnings for the period amounted to $3,579,992, equal to 65 cents a common share, against $2,737,491, or 49 cents a share, in the 1942 period.

The company set aside for taxes, inventory, and other contingencies $6,457,000, compared with $6,303,542 for such purposes a year earlier.

The Middle West Corporation net income for the year 1942 totaled $1,836,776, or approximately 85 cents a share on 3,307,382 shares of capital stock outstanding, it was reported today. Income for the previous year amounted to $1,885,249, or 48 cents a share.

The Continental Oil Co. and subsidiaries reported consolidated net income for the first quarter of this year was $3,326,475, equal to 71 cents a capital share, compared with $3,644,165 or 76 cents a share in the corresponding quarter of 1942.

Hammermill Paper Co., and subsidiaries reported net profits of $551,389 for 1942, after charges and $1,305,000 for Federal and State taxes, equal to $2.49 a share on common stock, compared with $671,401, or $3.11 a common share in 1941.

Crown Cork & Seal Co. reported net profits for the first quarter of 1943 of $316,288, equal to 37 cents a common share, compared with $334,838, or 40 cents a share for the first quarter of 1942.

New Jersey Zinc Co. reported profit in the first quarter was $1,736,491, equal to 88 cents a capital share compared with $2,291,334, or $1.17 a share, a year ago.

Hazel-Atlas Co. reported profit in the fiscal quarter ended March 27 amounted to $652,782, equal to $1.50 a share on its capital stock, compared with $729,966, or $1.68 a share, in the like period of 1942.

Eaton Mfg. Co. & Subsidiaries reported March quarter profit amounted to $924,857, equal to $1.31 a share on capital stock, subject to renegotiation of contracts, compared with $972,813, or $1.38 a share, in the like months of 1942.

The American Safety Razor Corp. reported for the first quarter net profit of $236,782, equal, after charges, taxes and reserves for contingencies, to 47 cents a share on the capital stock, compared with $152,610, or 29 cents a share, on the same basis, in the like period of 1942.

Tubize Ghatillon Corp., rayon manufacturers, reported net profit for the first quarter of 1943 was $315,876, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 10 cents a common share, compared with $408,634 or 41 cents on common in the corresponding quarter of 1942.

Hammermill Paper Co. and subsidiaries showed a net profit of $551,389 for the year 1942, equal after preferred dividend requirements to $2.48 a common share, against $671,401 or $3.11 on common in the preceding year.

Southern Pacific Company and separately operated, solely controlled affiliated companies—exclusive of Southern Pacific Railroad of Mexico—reported net income of $21,685,247 for the first quarter, ended March 31, 1943, equal to $5.74 a share, compared to $10,818,396, or $2.87 a share in the first quarter of 1942. The March net income was $6,686,887, compared to $3,647,046 in March, 1942.

The Coca Cola Co. for the quarter ended March 31 reported a surplus available for common stock of $4,125,622, after charges, Federal income taxes etc., or $1.03 a common share, compared with $4,199,197 on the same basis, or $1.05 a common share, in the like 1942 period.

The National Steel Corp. reported for the March quarter net profit of $2,680,850, equal to $1.21 per share on the 2,675,837 shares of stock. This compared with $2,676,837, or $1.21 a share also in the first period of 1942. Federal income taxes this year amounted to $6,325,000, compared with $4,825,000 last year.

Stewart-Warner Corp. reported March quarter profit of $831,398, equal to 65 cents a capital share, against $890,777, or 54 cents a share, in the March quarter of last year. The company said the results in the first period this year were subject to alteration by renegotiation of government contracts.

The Crosley Corporation reported net profit of $1,125,230 for the three months ended March 31, after deducting all charges and taxes. This compared with $391,138 for the first quarter of 1942. Net sales in the latest statement were $19,382,817, against $5,342,633 a year ago.

Cambridgeport Savings Bank
Incorporated 1858
Central Square
Cambridge, Mass.
Deposits Received by Mail
INTEREST BEGINS
MAY 10

HILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

To Holders of Hill Manufacturing Company, First Mortgage, Convertible, Extended, 6% Bonds, due May 1, 1945

Under the Sinking Fund provisions of the Indenture of Trust and Mortgage, dated May 1, 1925, and the supplemental Indenture dated as of May 1, 1938, between the above Company and the Merchants National Bank of Boston, Trustee, the undersigned as Sinking Fund Trustees hereby gives notice that until May 17, 1943, at twelve o'clock, noon Eastern War Time, it will receive proposals for sale of the above-described bonds at a price not exceeding par and five per cent (5%) premium to absorb the sum of twenty-one thousand seven hundred sixty dollars ($21,760) or any part thereof. Interest on bonds accepted will cease to accrue after May 21, 1943.

Proposals should definitely state if they may be accepted in whole or in part, should designate the serial numbers of the bonds tendered, and should be addressed to The Merchants National Bank of Boston, Trust Department, 28 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts, marked "Proposals for Hill Manufacturing Company Bonds."

The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals.

THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON
TRUSTEE
By A. H. Waite, Trust Officer

CHECK your INVESTMENTS

against these important factors—safety of principal, good yield, sound management, dependability of dividends, flexibility—All these and more are what the careful investor seeks and what we offer. In our 32 years of service we have provided complete safety of both principal and earnings for the investor. Ask for further information and new Comparative Statement showing our 27.5% growth since Federal Deposit Insurance.

You are invited to invest any amount—up to $5000—more if you wish. Accounts up to $5000 safely insured.

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Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. Quotations are obtained between 12 noon and 2:30 p. m., and may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	5½	6¾
American Barge Line Co	9¾	10½
American Hardware Co	30¼	28½
American Manufacturing	27¾	40¾
American Manufac 5 pf	84½	..
American Wringer Co	5¾	6¾
†Amoskeag Company	38¼	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	70¾	..
Appleton Company	24¾	37¾
Applied Arts Corp	49¾	32½
Arlington Mills	34½	28½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	24½	28½
Automobile Banking Corp A	1¼	2
Automobile Banking Corp A	14¾	18¼
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	24½	30¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	107½	..
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	14	15½
Berkshire Fine Spinning	69¾	..
Berkshire Fine Spin 8% pf	99	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	17¾	19¾
Boston Wharf Company	38¾	41¼
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	1.55	1.85
Brown Co	28¾	30¾
Brown Co pf	5¼	6¼
Campbell A S Co Inc	30¾	33½
Central Railway Signal A	14½	16½
Chapman Valve Manufac	39	41
Calliver Insulated Wire Co	60¼	43¼
Coos Bay Lumber Co	34¼	36
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	25¼	27¾
Dewey&Almy Chemical Co	68¾	25½
Domestic Finance Corp pf	68¾	71¾
Draper Corporation	17¾	19
Dwight Manufacturing Co	6¾	7¼
Eastern Corporation pf	15¾	21
Exolon Co	27½	29½
Family Loan Society Inc	27¾	29¾
Family Loan Society pf A	9¾	11¾
Food Fair Stores Inc	21¾	23
Fruit of the Loom	39¾	42¾
General Fire Extinguisher	21½	23
General Machinery	34¾	37
Giddings & Lewis Co	13¾	15¼
Gorton & Knight Co	32	35
Gorton & Knight Co 7 pf	10¾	12½
Gorton & Knight Co pr pf	84½	90¾
Great Northern Paper Co	30¾	32¾
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	33¼	34¾
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	85¾	..
Harrington & Richardson	18	..
Haskelite Mfg Co	2¾	3¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co	10½	11½
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	13¾	14
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	15¾	17½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	34¼	38½
Hooker Electro Chem	32¼	34¼
International Machine Tool	7½	8
Keith George E Co	26½	..
Kendall Company	9½	10¾
Kennedy's Inc pf	18¾	..
Landers Frary & Clark	31¾	33¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	30¼	21¾
Lincoln Stores pf	107	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	52½	55
Ludlow Mfg Associates	100½	104½
Marathon Paper Mills	38¼	41¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	54½	61¾
Merck & Co	36½	38¾
Merck & Co 4½ pf	110¼	114¼
Merrimack Manufacturing	39¾	43¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	59¾	..
Metal & Thermit Corp	20	23
Miller Falls Company	9	10½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	6¾	8¾
Nashawena Mills	18	20
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	52¾	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	35¾	37¾
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	69¾	73½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	36½	38½
National Chemical & Mfg	4¾	5¾
National Shirt Shops	9¾	10¾
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	58¾	62¼
Newmarket Manufac Co	47¾	..
Nicholson File Company	32¾	36½
Nonquitt Mills	30¼	33½
Ohio Finance	11¾	13
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	35¾	38¾
Parker Appliance	14¾	15¾
Plymouth Cordage Company	109	113½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	49¾	..
Quincy Mall	77¾	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	43¾	..
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	4¾	5¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	27½	29½
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	27¾	29¾
Sanford Mills	48¼	..
Submarine Signal Co	31¾	35
Sylvania Elec Prod Inc	25¾	28¼
Tampax Inc	56½	59¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	11¾	12¾
United Elastic Corp	4½	5¼
U S Envelope Co pf	2½	3½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	14¼	15¾
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	54¼	58
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	111	116
Wamsutta Mills Inc	39¼	..
Warner & Swasey Co	94	..
Warren Bros Class A	24¼	26
Warren Bros Class B	11½	12¾
West Point Manufacturing	30¼	32¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	9¾	10¾
*Ex-dividend.	42½	45¼
‡Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.	14	15¾

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	104¾	..
Blackstone VG&E	4	1965	110¼	..
Central Maine Power 6 pf	3½	1966	106½	108
Florida Pub Ser	4	1966	103¼	104½
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	97¾	99¾
Keystone Public Ser	5	1978	104¾	..
Narragansett El	3	1966	109¾	111¼
Savannah El & Pr	3¾	1968	108¾	..
Springfield G & El	5	1958	106¾	..
St. Joseph RL&P	4½	1947	105¼	..
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	107¾	109¼

Public Utility Bonds

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power 4½ pf	105¾	109¾
Arkansas Power & Light 7 pf	88¾	92¾
Birmingham Electric 4½ pf	99¾	103¾
Cen Illinois Public S 6 pf	99¾	103¾
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	79¾	82¾
Florida Power & Light 7 pf	101¾	105¾
General Water G&E 5½ pf	92¾	96
Jamaica Water Supply	37½	39¾
Jamaica Wat Sup $5 pf A	34½	31
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	103¾	106¾
Kansas P&Lt 4½ pf	92¾	96½
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	99¾	104¾
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	99¾	103¾
New Rochelle Wat pf	111¾	115¾
Northern Natural Gas Co(com.)	9	11¾
No States Power Del 5 pf	29	31¾
No States Power Del 6 pf	110¾	114¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	54¾	57¾
Ohio Power 4½ pf	58¾	61¾
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	103½	107½
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	105¾	108¾
Penn Pwr & Lt 7 pf	110¾	114¾
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	90¼	93¼
Public Service Ind	95¾	98¾
Public Service Ind 5 pf	18½	19½
Public Service Okla 5 pf	99¼	103¼
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	100¾	104¾
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	91¾	95¼
San Diego Gas & Electric	98¾	101¾
Sierra Pacific Power Co	11¾	12¾
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	16¾	17¾
Tampa Electric Co	113¾	..
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	21¾	23¾
Texas Power & Light 6?pf	98¾	102¾
Washington Ry & Elec units	96¾	100¾
	14¾	16½

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	17¾	19¼
Beverly Gas & Electric	4.70	..
Brockton Gas Light	39	..
Central Maine Power 6 pf	6¼	7¾
Central Maine Power 7 pf	103½	107½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	113¾	117¾
Conn Light & Power	84½	..
Eastern Utilities Asso	35¾	38
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	21¾	23¾
Fall River Gas Works	1¾	3¼
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	20¾	..
Green Mountain Power pf	32¾	35¾
Hartford Electric Light	84¾	88¾
Haverhill Electric	43	51
Haverhill Gas Light	23¾	26½
Holyoke Water Power	10¾	12¾
Lawrence Gas & Electric	15¾	17
Lowell Electric Light	38	..
Lynn Gas & Electric	33¾	36½
Mass Power & Light pf	67¾	71
Mass Utilities Assoc pf	14¾	15¾
Narragansett Elec pf	30¾	33¾
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	65½	69¾
N E Power Assn 6 pf	13¾	15¾
N E Public Serv $7 pr in	65¾	67¾
N E Public Serv $6 pr in	67¾	71½
N E Public Serv $7 pf	71¾	75¾
N E Public Serv $6 pf	17¾	19¾
Newport Electric	16¾	18½
Providence Gas	17½	18¾
Pub Serv of N H $8 pf	31	33¾
S E Pub Serv pf	7	8
Rockland Light & Power	103½	110½
Springfield Gas Light	31	33¾
Twin State Gas & E pr pf	6½	7¾
Western Mass Companies	13	16¾
	23¾	26¾

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	19¾	20¾
Bank of New York (14)	350	360
Bankers Trust (1.60)	48¾	49¾
Brooklyn Trust (4)	80	84
Central Hanover Bank&Trust (4)	147½	151½
Chase National (1.40)	43¾	45¾
Chemical Bk & Trust (1.80)	34¾	36½
Commercial (1.60)	43¾	47¼
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	182	200
Corn Ex Bank&Trust (3.40)	15¾	16½
Empire Trust (3)	43¾	44¾
First National (80)	68	83
Guaranty Trust (12)	1390	1420
Irving Trust (.80)	204	209
	13¾	14¾

	Bid	Asked
Kings County (80)	1270	..
Lawyers Trust (1)	28½	31½
Manufacturers Trust (2)	42¾	44¾
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	53	55
National City (1)	33¾	34½
New York Trust (3½)	80	83
Public (1½)	31½	33½
Title Guaranty & Trust	4¾	5¾
United States (60a)	1146	1185
(a) Also extra or extras.		

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	*2300	..
First National (5)	47½	49¾
Merchants National (12)	330	340
†New England Trust (30)	‡400	..
National Rockland (2)	43	47½
National Shawmut (1)	23¾	24½
Pilgrim Trust (8)	172	..
Second National (4)	120	127
†State Street Trust (8)	240	..
United States Trust (.80)	9	10¾
United States Trust pf(.80)	14¾	16½
Webster & Atlas (2)	47½	52½
†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.		

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	40½	42½
Continental Illinois (4)	96	100
First National Chicago (10)	321	329
Pennsylvania Co.(1.60)	32½	34¾

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	139½	134½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	34¾	36½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	33¾	35¾
Agricultural (1a)	70½	73¾
American Alliance (1a)	22¾	23¾
American Casualty Company	104	110
American Insurance (1.40)	19¼	20¾
American Re-Insurance Newrk (½a)	14¾	15¾
American Reserve (1g)	55¾	57¾
American Surety (2½)	14¾	15¾
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6¾	8
Bankers & Shippers (2g)	7	8
Boston (18a)	87	90
Camden Fire (1)	587	607
City of New York (½g)	20¾	22¾
Connecticut General Life (1)	17¾	18¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	31½	33¾
Federal (1.40)	37½	39½
Fire Assn Philadelphia (2a)	40¾	42¾
Fireman Fund (.80)	64¾	66¾
Firemen's Newark (.40)	7	8
Franklin Fire (1a)	11¾	12½
General Reinsurance (2)	27½	29
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½g)	47½	50½
Glens Falls (1.40)	16¾	18¾
Globe & Republic (½)	41½	43½
Great American Insurance (1a)	9¾	10¾
Hanover (1.20)	28¾	30¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	26¾	27¾
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	92¾	95¾
Home Insurance (1.20a)	43¾	45¾
Homestead	28¾	30¾
Insurance Co No America (2½)	15¾	17¾
Jersey Insurance (N York (1½)	73¾	78¾
Knickerbocker (½)	38¾	41¼
Maryland Casualty	9	10
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	6	6½
Merchants & Mfc of N York (.40)	70	73
Merchants Fire Assoc (1½a)	47½	49¾
National Fire (1.60)	48½	50
National Liberty (.20a)	57½	59½
National Union (3a)	73	83
New Amsterdam Casualty (.97½e)	171	176
New Brunswick (1½a)	25¾	27¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	30¾	32¾
New York Fire (.80)	45	..
North River (1)	15¾	16¾
Northeast Insurance	23¾	25¾
Northern (2a)	4¾	5¾
Pacific Fire (5)	98	103
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	103½	107½
Peerless Casualty Co	44¼	46¼
Phoenix (2a)	9¾	11½
Prefrerred Accident (.80a)	85½	88½
Providence-Washington (1a)	13¾	14¾
Reinsurance Corp New York (¼e)	34¾	36¾
Republic Insur (o Texas (1.20)	5¾	6¾
Reliance (F) Insurance (1.20a)	25¾	27¾
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	22¾	24¾
Seaboard Surety (½g)	271	281
Security (1.40)	48½	50½
Springfield (4½i)	39¾	41¾
Standard Accidents	123½	127½
Travelers (16)	665	705
Unit States Fid & Guarantee (1a)	464	481
United States Fire (2)	31½	33½
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	52¾	54¾
Westchester (1.20a)	75	79
aAlso extra or extras. ePaid last year. dDeclared or paid so far this year.	31½	33½

Investment Trusts
Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.14	3.43
Amerex Holding	21.875	23.50
American Business Shares	3.19	3.50
Axe Houghton Fund	13.06	14.04
Bond Inv Tr of America	99.62	103.77
Boston Fund	16.10	17.31
Broad Street Investing	25.74	27.63
Bullock Fund	3.00	6.00
Canadian Investment Fund	27.05	29.08
Century Shares Trust	2290.00	2390.00
Christiana Securities Co	8.81	..
Commodity Corp	33.25	36.00
Consolidated Investment Tr	1.20	1.32
Dividend Shares	19.38	20.81
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	11.68	12.54
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	28.98	31.10
Equitable Invest Corp	33.875	35.75
Equity Corp $3 pf	17.38	18.71
Fidelity Fund Inc	20.64	22.62
Fund Investors Inc	31.10	33.44
General Capital	4.93	20.81
General Investors Trust	19.35	.90
Incorporated Investors Tr	.81	1.20
Institutional Sec Bank Group	1.10	..
Inst Sec: Insurance Group		
†Keystone Custodian Funds:		
B-1	35.96	
B-2	31.82	S-1 .... 13.98
B-3	16.41	S-2 .... 10.93
B-4	10.25	S-3 .... 4.95
K-1	16.82	S-4 .... 19.31
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	90.50	K-2 ....
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	38.00	
Maryland Fund	4.10	
Mass Invest Tr	20.25	
Mass Inv 2d Pd	9.89	
Mutual Invest	10.78	
Nation Wide Voting	1.26	
New England Fund	12.17	
Old Colony Tr Assoc	16.50	
Plymouth Fund Inc	.47	
Putnam Fund	13.05	
Quarterly Income Shares	6.00	
Railway & Light Sec	11.87	
Repub Invest Fund	98.00	
Scudder Stevens & Clark	3.62	
Spencer Arask Fund	87.19	
State Street Invest	14.14	
Trusteed Fnd Ba'c	75.59	
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.40	
Wellington Fund	.73	
	15.96	

Fixed and Unit Type

	Bid	Asked
Assoc Stand Oil	6.00	6.75
Corp Tr A A mod acc mod	2.85	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.70	..
Diversified Tr D	3.55	..
Diversified Tr Cl's	5.25	5.95
Foundation r Shs A	3.60	4.20
North Am Bond Tr Cl's	4.55	5.44
Nation Wide Sec	39.25	..
North Am Tr Shs 1953	3.50	..
North Am Tr Shs 1955	2.02	..
North Am Tr Shs 1956	2.80	..
North Am Tr Shs 1958	2.54	..
Super or Tr "AA"	2.17	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	2.56	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	14.75	..
	1.60	..

Investment Banking

	Bid	Asked
Blair & Co	1.25	1.625
First Boston Corp	14.00	15.625

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 3 per cent less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	114	119
Liberty Aircraft	11¾	13½
N E Airlines	8	8½
Pollack Manufacturing Co	5¾	6¾

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, May 5

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Cablest	$4.04	$4.04	$8.24
Switz'l'd—franc	.2332	.2332	.4537
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	••.1468
Port'gal—escudo	.0401x	.0401x	.0748
South America			
Arg'tina—peso‡	.2525	.2550	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡	.0520	.0520	.2052
Chile—peso‡	.0400	.0400	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4746
Uruguay—peso‡	.5350	.5350	.6583
Far East			
India—rupee	.3037	.3037	.4180
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9025	.9025	1.490
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	‡

†Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. xParity changed. ‡‡Free market. New value not yet determined. †Paper rate. ••1939 average.

Skelly Oil Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Skelly Oil Co. and subsidiaries reported net income of $1,331,923, or $1.20 a common share, for the 12 months ended March 31, 1943, first quarter, compared with $1,320,634, or $1.19 a common share, in the like 1942 period.

'Master Plan' Seen in U. S. Effort to Rule Prices Abroad

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—American firms which do a large foreign business are much concerned over various developments in Washington which seem to shape up to some kind of a master-plan to squeeze them out of the business and squeeze the Government into it, after the war.

One of the most interesting moves in this apparent master-plan is the effort of the Office of Price Administration to extend its price control powers abroad. While it has so far been unequal either politically or administratively to the enormous task of controlling prices in the United States itself, it is nevertheless showing interest in what American firms charge abroad.

The Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, from which OPA derives its powers, states, "The provisions of this Act shall be applicable to the United States, its Territories and Possessions, and the District of Columbia." However, OPA lawyers have proved that this does not mean what it says. For the Act lets them fix prices (in America) for export, and therefore (they argue) it should of course let them apply their price ceilings "to the export field in its enfirety." This permits them (they assume) to fix prices charged by American firms in Curaçao, Cairo, Cape Town and Calcutta.

This is not merely a Henderson-school idea.There still exists under Prentiss Brown an "Export Price Control Office of the OPA," and it issued on March 30 a brief 3,000-word document called the "Second Revised Maximum Export Price Regulation," which regulates prices charged abroad by American firms.

Handicaps Exporters

This regulation does not contribute to the purpose of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, because the purpose of that Act was to protect the American people against inflation, not to protect Egyptians, Venezuelans, South Africans or East Indians. But it obviously handicaps American exporters. They have to operate under a set of foreign laws anyway; this makes two sets of laws for them to work under. And their competitors don't have to work under two sets—only one.

There are two other important items in this regulation. One is that it does not apply to the United States Commodities Corporation. This is the as yet very little publicized foreign business venture of the American Government, which buys and sells in foreign markets under direction of the Board of Economic Warfare, financed by the RFC, with the laudable purpose of beating Hitler and without regard for the vulgar profit motive.

The other is that the regulation applies to the foreign subsidiaries of American corporations. This is pretty much barking at the moon, since corporate control of foreign affiliates and subsidiaries is a feeble thing at best. The holding company even in the United States is a politically much battered institution.

There is also in here the slight matter of international law, under which it would hardly seem that a Washington agency could dictate the price policies followed by an American corporation in a foreign country. For it would be quite possible for an American corporation to be caught between American and foreign law. The American law (or administrative rule) might dictate prices no more than so many pesos, rupees, etc., and the local law might dictate prices no less than so many pesos, rupees, etc., so that the export firm might be caught in the same way as the coal companies which found the minimums of the Guffey Act in some cases higher than the maximums of Federal price-control law.

Gist of Matter

Gist of the matter is, first, that the corporations affected are likely to continue, as they have done so far, to ignore this preposterous extension of the OPA authority. However, the corollary of this is of even greater importance; they are criminals by American law if they do; and there can be no denying that politically, persons who by law are criminals are in a disadvantageous competitive position, in competition not only with other foreign firms for customers but also with government officials for public favor.

However, American export firms face other difficulties. Of even greater postwar significance is the official Washington attitude about American corporations joining foreign cartels. It is definite and categorical that they must not. Tom Clark, successor to Thurman Arnold as head of the Anti-Trust Division, has already said, in private conversation since taking office, that (1) if American companies join foreign cartels, they should be punished, and (2) if foreign companies insist on the cartel system we should break off trade relations with them.

This is hard on American companies, because the war has confirmed, not blasted, the cartel system. There can be little doubt, for instance, that the British are as set for the postwar competitive fray as the Americans, and the British will enter it by the cartel system. Further, there are countries where the cartel system is law. American corporations cannot, for instance, do business in Portugal (a very effective dictatorship) except by signing up with the Portuguese cartel division of the market.

In fact the domestic scene furnishes proof enough of the triumph of the cartel system; it is being spread by other names, such as priorities, allocations, and the "Controlled Materials Plan." Wide-open breaches have had to be made in the Sherman Act such as the exchange-of-letters agreement between Army, Navy, and Department of Justice of March, 1942, and the Smaller War Plants Corporation Act, in order to get on with the war program.

Abetted by Recent Books

However, Anti-Trust is obviously all set to jump on American corporations which take up or resume any kind of market division with foreigners. The hue and cry is abetted by such books as the recent and popular "Germany's Master Plan," by Joseph Borkin of the Anti-Trust Division, published by Duell, Sloan & Pearce, which repeats enthusiastically all the exploded myths about how Jersey, Aluminum, General Electric and other American corporations "held hands with Hitler." With a lauding foreword by Arnold, this book restates the entire Arnold folklore about Holding Hands With Hitler, and its racy language is likely to make it popular with such of the public as swallowed the Bone Committee hearings, which it parrots.

The question of whether American corporations can legally join in cartel agreements with foreign countries in foreign countries has never been legally decided by the Supreme Court. Even the Webb-Pomerene Act of 1922 has had little or no adjudication. It permits cartel operation by American business abroad provided (1) the agreement concerns solely export business; and (2) the agreement does not hurt American competitors nor affect American prices artificially or intentionally.

There has been only one Webb-Pomerene adjudication; one agreement was found in violation. Actually there have been several in violation, including the old Copper Export Association, which, tongue-in-cheek, fixed American prices up to 1930 but has quit doing so, and the Oil Export Association, long dissolved. But there has never been a real test of the law. Present trends indicate it would be thrown out by the Supreme Court.

Further Development

One more development means postwar trouble for American firms doing business abroad—the present arrangement by which foreign-owned patents of enemy countries in this country are on sale for $50 apiece. They are being pirated by firms which figure that if the Alien Property Custodian ever got round to suing them for infringement they could settle the suit easily enough with a $50 bill. This is not important. The important thing is that this sets an American precedent for foreign countries playing fast and loose with American patent—and other —property rights.

These things add up to postwar trouble ahead for American firms with established foreign business. On its face this would seem to mean that American hopes of big export business are to be embarrassed and chewed up by political mice in Washington. But the total picture adds up to sense, if it is considered that Washington is all ready to step in to the picture of expanding American exports after the war, with pseudo-corporate machinery of its own, in the form of the U. S. Commodities Corporation, Lend-Lease, and other official government agencies.

As an instance of Washington's lack of modesty as to engaging in postwar export business, there is already a plan afoot by which some Washington quasi-corporate agency, as yet undetermined, would take an equity share in the big oil companies which have heretofore carried the American flag abroad. Certainly the Government is going to have a very large hand in postwar American business abroad.

Studebaker Quarter Net Is 42c Share

SOUTH BEND, Ind. (AP)—Studebaker Corporation and its subsidiaries reported net prof

CLASSIFIED

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

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Genuine Koppers Coke—Fuel Oil
Lumber and Building Material
Collingswood 1200 Haddonfield 1910

THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
Collingswood, N. J.
Collateral Loans 4%

CRANFORD

REEL-STRONG COAL CO.
J. A. STRONG—J. A. PLUMMER
COAL—OIL—COKE
Corner Union and North Avenue
Cranford, N. J. Tel. CR. 6-0900

Seager's Drug Store
J. WALTER SEAGER, Reg. Pharm.
Agents for
Lucien Lelong Toiletries
103 Union Ave., Cranford, N. J.
Phone CR. 6-0700

EAST ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Orange 5-6773 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Chas. T. Hornecker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7560—7561
Member F. T. D.

NORRIS and BRODY
Superior Market
Groceries
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Free quick delivery 30 Greenwood Ave.
OR. 4-7715 East Orange

JEWELRY CRAFTSMEN
Repairing—Replating—Cleaning
Bead Stringing for your
SILVER—WATCHES—JEWELRY
589 Central Ave., Over Sears Roebuck

C. A. LUND
The Jeweler
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing—Old Gold and Silver Bought
617 Central Ave. at Harrison St.
Or. 3-4090

GARDNER ELECTRIC CO.
Radios and Radio Service
Wiring and Repairs
Lighting Fixtures and Appliances
18 Washington Place Or. 3-8505

Bud Beauty Shoppe
Complete Beauty Service
Popular Prices
383 Main Street OR 3-9880

For the Perfect *Permanent Wave*
have the Featheredge Haircut
It is easy to care for
The Dainty Deb Shoppe
GUILLAUME
Hairdresser
84 No. Walnut St. Or. 3-9150

ENGLEWOOD

RESSLER'S FUR SHOP
47 East Palisade Ave., Englewood, N. J.
Established 1910
We will be glad to give you an estimate for Storing, Repairing, and Remodeling of Your Old Coat.
Or Give You an Allowance for a New One
Telephone Englewood 3-3454

LAW
INCORPORATED
15 East Palisade Avenue
HABERDASHER
Englewood 3-4152

CRAIG DRY GOODS
2 East Palisade Ave., Englewood, N. J.
Curtains—Yard Goods—Linens—and Domestics
Slip Covers Made to Order
Tel. Englewood 3-4004
also visit
THE FABRIC SHOP
9 Palisade Avenue Englewood, N. J.

HADDONFIELD

OFFICIAL TIRE INSPECTION STATION
Have your battery checked. If it needs charging we can charge it while you wait without removing it from your car, which will save you time and money and the discomfort of a rundown battery.
WARREN'S RICHFIELD STATION
Phone 0038—Nite Phone 2909-W
Tanner Street Haddonfield, N. J.

"Outfitters for Gentlemen"
Finney Wood's Men's Shop
Arrow Shirts—Interwoven Socks
J. B. Simpson — Custom tailored suits
111 KINGS HIGHWAY HADDONFIELD

KINGSWAY HARDWARE
Cor. Haddon Ave. and Kings Highway
Paints, Glass, Housefurnishings
Haddonfield Distributor for the new Kem-tone Sherwin-Williams Modern Miracle Paints
PHONE 2100 M. ORLANDO, Prop.

Every Purchase Counts
Advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every success comes to helpful to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

HADDON HEIGHTS

JOHNSON'S BEAUTY SHOP
611 WHITE HORSE PIKE
PHONE 1143
Open Tuesday, Thursday and Friday Evenings

Gas Ranges Kitchen Units
W. C. DAVIS
Plumbing, Heating and Oil Burner Service
Gulf Fuel Oil
605 STATION AVE. H. H. 3210

HOBOKEN

FLOWERS FOR MOTHER
Delivery Service Throughout Hudson County
Phone HOboken 3-0510
GRULICH & SONS
616 Washington Street
Hoboken, New Jersey

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 3-0014 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke
Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
230 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
Laundry work in all its branches.
Hudson County's A-1 Laundry. Also fur and dry cleaning.
29-35 E. 30 St., Bayonne, N. J.
Phone Bay. 3-4600

MAPLEWOOD

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
"The Home of Good Marketing"
Meats, Vegetables, Fruits
BURNETT'S and VANILLA
177 Maplewood Ave. SO 2-4300

STRUBBE'S
Fancy Molded Ice Cream for
MOTHER'S DAY
Homemade Candy Fresh Daily
178 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-2468
1102 Clinton Ave., Irvington Essex 3-3920

MILLBURN

The Candlelight Shop
Books
Gifts and Greeting Cards
for Mother's Day
318 Millburn Avenue Millburn, N. J.

HARVEY J. TIGER
Hardware and Housewares
Victory Garden Seeds
Fertilizer
Paint
Mill. 6-0469 324 Millburn Avenue

Honor Mothers with Beautiful Flowers
May 9th
Our vegetable plants are ready.
HARTH, the Florist, Inc.
398 MILLBURN AVENUE

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 3-1200, 10 a. m.-12 m daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

REDECORATE for SUMMER
Gay draperies, curtains, slip cover material
Lingerie • Hosiery • Corsets
Dress Fabrics
Montclair Textile Store
543-45 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE

The Finest Bread, Rolls, Cake, and Confections
FRANK MARKER, Inc.
594 Valley Road Montclair 2-4144
Upper Montclair

APPLEGATE FARM
Guernsey Milk
Ice Cream
A Complete Dairy Service
616 Grove St. Montclair 2-5980

Anderson's Flowers Inc.
4 and 6 South Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

Surgical Garments
Blanche Elaine
Corset Studio
44 Church Street
Phone
Graduate Corsetieres Montclair 2-9694

Order Fuel Oil From
HARRY F. KNIERING
107 Valley Road, Montclair, N. J.
TELEPHONE MO. 2-2264
Incorporated
NORTHERN NEW JERSEY OIL CO.
A 24-hour delivery service is maintained and large storage tanks are always filled with fuel oil in case of emergency.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

DRESSES
SPORTSWEAR
EVENING GOWNS
C. & M. Ploucher
16 Church Street Montclair, N. J.

THE SPINNING WHEEL, Inc.
Service and Civilian Yarns
Free Instructions
27 Church Street Montclair

Est. 1880 63 Years Continuous Service
Henry Becker & Son, Inc.
"EXCLUSIVELY"
GRADE "A" DAIRY PRODUCTS
Tel. Caldwell 6-2800 Farms and Main Office 24 Roseland, N. J.

Bynderian Bros.
RUGS—CARPETS
RUG CLEANING SERVICE
555 Bloomfield Ave. Tel. Mo. 2-5860

WM. B. CORBY COAL CO.
281 GLENWOOD AVE., BLOOMFIELD, N. J.
"blue coal" Koppers Coke
Atlantic Fuel Oil—We maintain our own fuel oil storage plant.
BL. 2-0603

BOND'S ICE CREAM
"Worth Driving For"
Valley Road Upper Montclair

NEWARK

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

A. C. BERTHOLON INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK N.J.
MITCHELL 2-2246
Member of Florists' Telegraph Delivery

kuehn
FLOWERS AND POTTERY
821 Central Avenue, Newark, New Jersey
HUm 2-6060 ORange 4-7173

LAZARUS
PRINTING co.
84 CLINTON STREET
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
• Printing • Stationery • Office Supplies
Call Charles E. Flaceus, Mitchell 2-2838

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8555. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BILSE & GUSTAVSON ESSO STATIONS
Central Ave. and Scotland Road Orange, N. J. OR 3-9611
Springdale Ave. and No. 21st St. East Orange, N. J. OR 3-9785
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN

Austin's
MILLINERY
219 MAIN STREET
Corner Canfield Street

HIGHLAND COAL & OIL CO., Inc.
456 So. Jefferson Street
D&H Quality Coal
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Call Or. 3-0119

You Are Invited
To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream, Toilet Requisites, Films and Candy.
CADMUS' PHARMACY
408 Central Ave. Tel. OR 3-5020

SOUTH ORANGE

LORETTE BEAUTY SHOP
Supreme Wave, ¾ for $6.50
Ends $6.00
Machineless Wave $8.00
The Perfect Permanent
124 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-9611

Irene's Flower Shop
Flowers for Mother on Mother's Day
126 So. Orange Ave. SO. 3-4480

BELLIN'S
Remember Mother on "Mother's Day"
You may select from our beautiful selection of Lingerie, Gloves, Hosiery and Bags.
37 SO. ORANGE AVE. SO. 2-2254

PASSAIC

SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic Garfield
Clifton Rutherford
Paterson E. Rutherford
Radburn Wallington
Nutley Carlstadt
Bloomfield Belleville
Phone PASSAIC 2-1000
SUPERIOR DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

PASSAIC (Continued)

BANK of PASSAIC and TRUST COMPANY
Passaic, N. J.
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of of Federal Reserve System

THE SERVICENTER
Courteous BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN Service
Main Avenue, Corner Autumn Street
Passaic Avenue and Prospect Street
Passaic, N. J. Tel. Pa. 2-9611

SEARS • PASSAIC
Shop at Sears and Save
214-216 MADISON STREET
Tel. Pas. 2-10100

Stenchever's
FINE SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
38 Lexington Avenue, Passaic, N. J.
PATERSON—HACKENSACK

Bert McIlveen, Inc.
FLOWERS
659 Main Avenue
Pa. 3-1414

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel.: 6-2956J2. Hours: 9-10 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PINE CONE GIFT SHOP
Unusual Gifts and Cards thru the year
112 E. Union Ave., Bound Brook, N. J.
Tel. Bound Brook 514-J

Professional Beauty Service for Discriminating Women
Appointment Only
Olive A. Brownell
333 East Seventh Street
Tel. Plfd. 6-6618

Smart Women's Apparel
ANNE W. MOORE
121 North Avenue Tel. PL. 6-2629

Taylor's Speciality Shop
Lingerie—Hosiery—Gloves
Newest Shades in Hosiery
Always on Hand
201 Watchung Ave., opp. Post Office
Tel. Plfd. 6-3658

F. A. KIRCH and CO.
Hardware
108 North Ave.
Two Doors from Park Ave.
Tel. PL. 6-0578

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 WEST FRONT STREET
offer you now as since 1868
Expert Service in
PICTURE FRAMING
TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

Stetson Hats—Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
NUNN-BUSH SHOES
McGREGOR SPORTSWEAR
131 Park Avenue Plfd. 6-2776

ROBERT LIPTON, Inc.
Jewelers
206 West Front Street
Est. 1892 Tel. Pl. 6-5269

RIDGEFIELD PARK

General Insurance Service
Fire, Casualty and
All Other Forms Handled
EDWARD B. BRADFORD
292 A. Glenwood Ave.
Leonia, N. J. Leonia 4-2555-M
Office—54 Washington St., Hoboken
Tel.—Hoboken 3-2020—2021

RIDGEWOOD

WONDER GROCERY STORE
P. KILROY, Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birds Eye Frosted Foods. Complete Line Monarch Brand Products. Visit our store. Compare our prices.

Crossword Quiz Answers

V	E	R	M	O	N	T						
I			O	H	I	O						
C		T	W	I	S	T						
T	O	E		A	S	E						
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U	N	A	U			U						
B	E	R	T	R	A	M						

RIDGEWOOD (Continued)

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 0-2702

SKIBIN, Inc.
CLEANERS, TAILORS
DYERS, FURRIERS
One Quality—the Best
Branch Store 1 W. Ridgewood Ave. Phone RD. 0-3006—07
Plant Store 413 So. Broad St. Ridgewood, N. J.

S. L. KNAUER, FURS
Rd. 6-2998 50 E. Ridgewood Avenue
COLD FUR STORAGE
$2.00 Minimum
Repairing—Relining—Cleaning

RUTHERFORD

Werner's
Complete Outfitters to Men
GENUINE PALM BEACH SUITS
5-7 Sylvan Street Ru. 2-1178

SUMMIT

Siegel's Stationery Shop
Greeting Cards for Mother's Day
Crane's Fine Stationery
394 Springfield Ave. SUM. 6-2191

TEANECK

For Good Furniture
Ronald
FURNITURE COMPANY
TEANECK ROAD AT CEDAR LANE - TEANECK
"It pays to come to Ronald's"

P. NAPOLI & SONS, Inc.
Jewelers
Service Men's Watches and Sterling Identification Bracelets.
454 Cedar Lane TEA. 6-1656

DE LUXE BARBER SHOP
Children's Haircutting a Specialty
Friendly Service in a Friendly Atmosphere
740 Chestnut Avenue
Opposite Municipal Parking Lot

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4991

GOSSARD CORSETS
Every type of garment carried in stock.
The Aletha Shop
Open Friday and Saturday Evenings
488 CEDAR LANE TEL. 6-1464

TRENTON

Yards
MILLINERY
Smart Mid-Season Styles
A wide variety in soft felts and lovely straws for every occasion
Second Floor 4 No. Broad Street

Invitations and Announcements
Personal Stationery—Programs
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Norton, Farr & Cummings
Engravers—Printers—Stationers
123 EAST HANOVER STREET

Croasdale & Engelhart
Jewelers
9 South Montgomery Street
Trenton, N. J. Phone 6814

RECORDS
A Complete Line
Classical and Popular
Mail Orders Filled
RECORD RENDEZVOUS
105 East Hanover Street

UNION CITY

Your Photograph
The Gift That Only You Can Give
Lasting Memories
THE MATERNE STUDIO
140 48th Street, Union City, N. J.
Phone UNion 7-3042

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-1214, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Largest Drive-In Station in Town
SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

BERNARD'S
Successors to
BISSELL'S TEXTILE STORE
Dry Goods, Curtains, Domestics, Dress Goods, Yarns and Notions. Bedspreads and Custom Made Slip Covers.
210 East Broad Street Tel. We. 2-0288

WESTFIELD (Continued)

WESLEY R. BRAUNSDORF
ASSOCIATES
Effecting Every Form of Insurance
Advisers in the purchase of insurance since 1921.
35 ELM STREET, WESTFIELD, N. J.
Tel. 2-3115 and 2-0200

Westfield Flower Growers
JOHN C. STEUERNAGEL
Day: WEstfield 2-3650
Night: WEstfield 2-5555
Springfield Ave., Westfield, N. J.

VISWAT'S DAIRY
Full Line of Dairy Products
Prompt Delivery and Courteous Service for Almost 30 Years
235 North Ave. W. Tel. We. 2-0620
WESTFIELD, N. J.

'Teens and Young Debs
SIZES 10-12-14-16
EDITH HILL
519 E. Broad Street Tel. WE. 2-1410
WESTFIELD, N. J.
Open Monday and Friday Evenings

O'CONNOR'S MARKET
Now located at 760 PROSPECT ST.
Carrying a full line of Meat, Groceries, Vegetables and Birds Eye Foods.
FREE PROMPT DELIVERY AT ALL TIMES
3 Phones—We. 2-3737, We. 2-3050, We. 2-3051
WESTFIELD, N. J.

Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Walk-Over Shoes
for Men
NEE DELL SHOE STORES
171 E. Broad St., Westfield, N. J.

AWNINGS
WINDOW SHADES
VENETIAN BLINDS
CANOPIES FOR WEDDINGS
CHATTIN BROS.
New Providence Road—Mountainside
Telephone WE. 2-0032

If You Can't Find It Elsewhere, Try
The Economy Dry Goods Store
The Store for Everybody
147 Broad St. Tel. Westfield 2-2615

PAUL MEISEL
STATIONER
Circulating Library — School and Office Supplies — Blank Books — Greeting Cards — Gifts
35 ELM STREET WESTFIELD 2-0583

CANNING SUPPLIES
Quart Mason Jars, Jar Rings, Caps of All Kinds for Standard Jars
A full line of Housecleaning Aids also in stock.
Made in America Store
231 EAST BROAD ST., WESTFIELD, N. J.
Where you still get a smile with your purchase.

WEST NEW YORK

L. J. Rad
JEWELER
6011 BERGENLINE AVENUE
Near 60th Street
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

REMEMBER MOTHER *with* FLOWERS
SCHNYDERS FLOWER SHOP
6700 Bergenline Ave., Cor. of 67th St.
West New York, New Jersey
Phone UNion 7-2353

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

HESS BROTHERS
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
one of
"Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St. Allentown, Pa.

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1051 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

Arnold's Bakery
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

BETHLEHEM

RINGS... BRACELETS and NECKLACES
in Birth Stone Jewelry
EARL H. GIER
129 West Fourth Street Tel. 4-3421

BETHLEHEM (Continued)

HESS
AUTO SUPPLY COMPANY
Esso Gasoline and Oils
Goodyear Tires
Willard Batteries
Greasing, Tire, Battery, etc. Service
715 Main Street Telephone 7-9589

NATALIE NADELE
568 Main Street
Ladies' Apparel and Accessories

PARKER'S
We stock only the finest brands of Groceries, Table Delicacies and Candies
552 Main Street Telephone 6-3500

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone W-92-387. Hours: 8:30 to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Frank, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
Department Store, Erie, Pa.
Women's Air Step Footwear
Pumps and Oxfords
for $6.50

A. K. D. PRINTING CO.
Direct by Mail Advertising
General Printing and Binding
111 WEST 11TH STREET
ERIE, PENN.

HARRISBURG

M. Lee Goldsmith
6 NORTH MARKET SQUARE
Furniture Interior
Gifts Decoration

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

FANSLOW
TAILORED CLOTHES
Stetson Hats for Women
65 St. James Place Ardmore 2741

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
INCORPORATED
Know Where Your Laundry Goes
DRY CLEANING
We own and operate our own plant
PHONE TODAY ARDMORE 440

Hairstyles of Individual Loveliness
MAIN LINE BEAUTY SALON
38 W. Lancaster Avenue Ard. 5188

A Smart Spring Wardrobe Requires...
STAYFORM
THE PERFECT FOUNDATION GARMENT
Expert fitting service and repair shop.
Emilie Emmons
301 Times Medical Bldg. Ardmore 3219

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9194, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Permanent Waves
Special Process for Fine and White Hair
FRANK GITTLER
Room 707, Penfield Bldg. 1336 Chestnut St. Pen 5319

"Our Reputation Is Your Guarantee"
HARRY L. STILWELL & SON
Plumbing and Heating
Preparedness is Wisdom. Convert to coal now—before next winter.
13th and Windrim Ave. MIC. 3134

Mother's Day Gifts
From All Over the World
United Nations Bazaar
24 South 15th Street

Our Own Make Candies
Delicious Assortment of Chocolates and Bonbons
Malin-Hall
GRA 9261
510-512 SO. 52ND ST.

the STURGIS store
Greene Street and Chelten Avenue
Germantown, Phila. Germantown 4611
Women's Smart Accessories
Hosiery • Handbags
Handkerchiefs • Costume Jewelry
Umbrellas • Gloves, etc.

EMERALD—The Birth Stone for May
Famous women of history have treasured the Emerald since the year 1923 B. C., for no other gem possesses such starry in color.
FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth 109 So. 13th Street
Certified Gemologist, Registered Jeweler, American Gem Society

PITTSBURGH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel.: Atlantic 9418. Hours: 9 to 12 noon daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SEE NEXT PAGE

PENNSYLVANIA

PITTSBURGH
(Continued from previous page)

MAY LUMBER CO. Fairfax 2800
1200 Brighton Road, Pittsburgh

J. R. HUSSER PRINTING CO.
SALES BOOKS BUSINESS FORMS
LECTURE ANNOUNCEMENTS WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENTS
2440 Brownsville Rd., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Ardery-Dempsey Co.
Complete Home Furnishings
DRAPERIES, CARPETS FURNITURE, LAMPS
414 Sixth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. COurt 4333

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

There is no substitute for Quality!
Call Linden 6100
For Fine Foods and Meats
Free Delivery
BELLEVUE MARKET
LINCOLN AT SPRAGUE

J. A. GESLER
563 Lincoln Avenue, Bellevue, Pa.
Dry Goods — Notions
Men's Wear
Juniper 0137 Hemstitching

PITTSBURGH
Mt. Lebanon

Newest and Best in Permanent Waving
Empress Cold Wave
PEG STORY
677 Washington Road, Mt. Lebanon
Locust 3147

READING

Get your home and garden ready for summer NOW!
—for complete assortment
—for low prices—shop at
POMEROY'S

SAM HECKMAN
Rugs for Every Need
614 Penn Ave., W. Reading DIAL 2-2031
Open Eve. Until 8 P. M.

ST. LAWRENCE Electrovure MILK
BEST—Because It's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of Its Food!
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

SCRANTON

BESANÇON, FLORIST
327 Jefferson Avenue
Scranton, Pa.
Telephone 3-8921

Roswell Phillips
INSURANCE with SERVICE
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE

SEWICKLEY

NU-BLUE SUNOCO
HOVIS & HUTCHINSON
Kramer Place at THE BRIDGE

Frank Menz
House Wiring and Electrical Repairs
Rolls for All Makes of Wringers
Washing Machines Repaired Bell Work
413 Walnut St. Tel. Sewickley 1096

BURNETT'S Cider Kist
SELECT Food Market
PHONE 1400 FREE DELIVERY 540 BEAVER ST SEWICKLEY

SWARTHMORE

SNOWDEN'S
DEPARTMENT STORE
18th Century Furniture
LARGE GIFT DEPT.
Media

MARTEL'S
Self Service Market
LOW PRICES
Chester Rd. at Rutgers Ave., Route 320

Complete Service for Your Car
RUSSELL'S
Dartmouth Ave. Phone 0440

PENNSYLVANIA

SWARTHMORE
(Continued)

We Are Still Serving
ABBOTT'S
DE LUXE ICE CREAM
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
ON THE CORNER

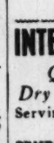
UPPER DARBY

For Mother's Day
• Smart New Handbags
• Silk and Fabric Gloves
• Lovely Lingerie
• Gay Handkerchiefs
CLOVER
HOSIERY AND ACCESSORIES
New 69th Street Terminal Building

LAND O' COTTON NOW OPEN
Smart Frocks for Junior Miss and Miss
Fashionably yours
Red Robin Shop
64 So. 69th Street
Open Evenings Blvd. 9771

VOGEL'S flowers
FOR MOTHER'S DAY
Our New Store
7050 Garrett Road Blvd. 0445

HELEN'S BEAUTY SHOP
"Michael"—Hair Stylist
69th St. Theatre Bldg.
Garrett Road Blvd. 114 Upper Darby, Pa.
Phone for Appointment



GERLACH'S
Mother's Day
Diamonds—Watches—Rings
Lockets—Bracelets—Brooches
Skilled Repairing
691 Market Street Blvd. 0415

Just Arrived Direct from Florida Selected Groves, Tree-Ripened Oranges and Grapefruit
Basket Oranges 85c
Grapefruit 3 for 25c
Pink Meats 3 for 30c
THE ORANGE CAR
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Beer-sheba (Gen. 28:10) — *Be'-er-she'-ba* (first and third *e*'s long, second as in maker, *a* as in sofa). By Webster's second choice, *ber-she'-ba* (first *e* as in here, second long, *a* as in sofa); third choice, *be-ur'-she-ba* (both *e*'s quick-long as in debate, *u* as in urn, *a* as in sofa).

A two-word Semitic formation, though sometimes spelled as one word. An American Translation treats it as one. A logical way of pronunciation is to make the first syllable of the second half prominent. But stress is put on the second syllable of the first half by some speakers, and Funk & Wagnalls supports them. A variant pronunciation runs the first half into a single syllable and gives it the stress.

The location is identifiable, in the extreme southern part of the Holy Land.

Ensures—*En-shoorz'* (*e* short, *oo* short as in book).

Comes along with shifting significations from the fourteenth century. Practically equivalent to "assure." In the eighteenth century it settles down to three lines of meaning—to make safe from risk, to make certain the arrival of an event, and to make a thing sure to or for a person.

Haran (Gen. 28:10) — *Ha'-ran* (first *a* long, second clipped-short as in account). By Webster's second choice, *har'-in* (first *a* as in care, second clipped-short). Funk & Wagnalls' advice is for long *a* in the first syllable.

A locality identified by geographers in upper Mesopotamia, on a tributary stream of the Euphrates River.

Mahanaim (Gen. 32:2) — *Ma'-ha-na'-im* (first and third *a*'s long, second as in sofa, *i* short). As to accentuation, two authorities that show especial interest in Bible names, Webster's and Funk & Wagnalls, agree that the main stress belongs on the *a* of the third syllable.

The form is a Hebrew plural, or perhaps dual, and carries the innate meaning of "camps" or else "double camp." In any event, it stands as a proper name for a place of undetermined position where Jacob in his journeying encountered angels. Map makers do not hesitate to mark it on general evidence east of the Jordan River.

Peniel (Gen. 32:30) — *Pe-ni'-el* (first *e* quick-long as in debate, *i* long, second *e* clipped-short as in silent). By Webster's second choice, *pen'-i-el* (first *e* and the *i* short, second *e* clipped-short). Webster's and Funk & Wagnalls allow a choice of stress, second syllable or first; but both prefer it on the second, with long *i*. If stress is put on the first syllable, the *e* of that syllable has a short sound.

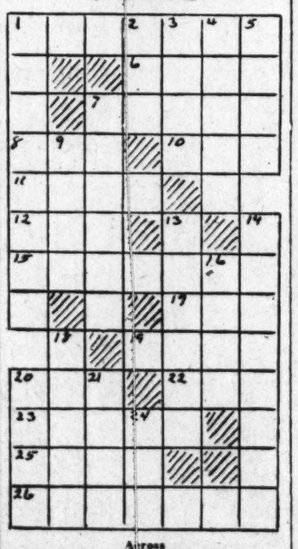
The locality it names must lie east of the Jordan on the tributary brook, Jabbok, though at just what point is undetermined.

Cotton Rope

Cotton rope treated with a new preservative is being used as a substitute for manila rope on ships; the preservative gives the cotton rope firmness and resistance to wear, and protection against marine organisms.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is only New England State which has no coast line?
6—What river separates State of Ohio from West Virginia?
7—What Dickens hero is befriended by Maylie family?
8—Pedal digit is what?
10—Who is mother of a well-known Ibsen hero?
11—What is a river of northwestern France?
12—Went swiftly.
15—What river of Athens was famous in the classical age?
17—Who is a John Poole comic hero?
19—What inland sea is sometimes called "Fish Island Sea"?
20—What is a diminutive of Cecilia?
22—What is an old cloth measure?
23—What is National Bumppo called in "Leatherstocking Tales"?
25—What is a two-faced cloth?
26—Who is hero of Jane Austen's "Mansfield Park"?

Down

1—Kipling's "Recessional" was written on the occasion of what queen's jubilee?
2—What is a place in a barn for stowing hay?
3—Maiay apple.
4—Kobold of Scandinavian folklore is called what?
5—What is handle of a bench plane?
7—A penthouse should remind you of what sport?
9—Spoken.
13—The fish hawk is what?
14—What is a plantain of Asia Minor?
16—What is name of a mountain system between Europe and Asia?
18—What is any climbing plant that roots in the ground?
20—Slight.
21—You are advised to hitch your wagon to what?
24—What do you call a base in rounders?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Coats of Arms of United Nations

27—Honduras

This is the twenty-seventh article in a series explaining the symbols of the United Nations.

By Margaret Whittemore

Honduras, with its 400 miles of coast line on the Caribbean Sea, depicts in its coat of arms a blending of sky and waves. In the center of the shield, outlined against the blue, is a pyramid, symbolizing justice. In front of it are two castles representing the indomitable valor of the native race; and between them a volcano, illustrating one of the physical aspects of the country and also serving as a reminder of the arduous nature of the people born on these tropical shores. Above the pyramid shines the rising sun crowned by a rainbow, signifying peace, progress, and union.

The shield, elliptical in form, is supported by the mountains of the republic and surmounted by two horns of plenty, out of which are pouring forth all sorts of luscious tropical fruits and gorgeous flowers. These cornucopias are suspended from a quiver of arrows, and are held together by a cord, suggesting the great fertility of the national soil, as well as the riches and splendor which the country may attain if its sons remain united in toil.

Beneath the shield are pictured various mining implements and some mines, signifying that the country is forever calling to its sons to work for the national good. Groups of pine and oak trees indicate the life, vigor, and development of the country. Letters in gold against a white background read as follows: "Republica de Honduras, Libre, Soberana, Independiente, 15 de Septiembre, 1821." (Republic of Honduras, Free, Sovereign and Independent, September 15, 1821.)

(Tomorrow: Costa Rica)

A Verse for Today . . .

A wise man's heart is at his right hand.—Eccles. 10:2

Did You Ever Wonder

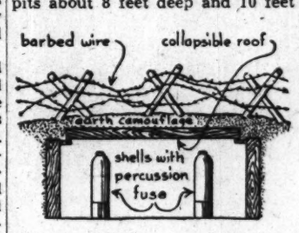
If a Two-Inch Layer of Insulation Is Twice as Effective as a One-Inch Layer?

It has been estimated by heating engineers that a one-inch layer of insulation will reduce the amount of heat lost through the wall or roof of a dwelling by a trifle over 47 per cent. A four-inch layer would reduce the loss by about 80 per cent. This means that the next three inches of insulation after the first inch are but about 69 per cent as effective.

Because of the rapidly lessening insulating value of additional layers of material, it would take nearly 20 inches of insulation to double the heat loss reduction resulting from the use of the first one-inch layer. As one engineer puts it, "The first inch of insulation is equal in insulating effect to the next 20 inches."

How a Tank Trap Can Be Improvised Using Artillery Shells?

Tank traps are many and various, ranging from "elephant pits" (lightly covered and camouflaged pits about 8 feet deep and 10 feet



wide) to land mines, laid just below the surface of the ground and set off by the pressure of the tank as it passes over.

Another type of tank trap may be improvised which uses shells having percussion fuses in their noses. Anything striking the nose of such a shell sets it off.

As shown in the accompanying cross-section sketch, a barbed wire barricade is placed over the trap, for tanks are fond of smashing down such wire obstacles to open paths for the infantry. The weight of the tank causes the roof of the shallow pit to collapse and to set off the shells in its fall.

W. P. Keasbey

Just for Fun

By Gene Carr

"The manager of that baseball team you tried out for in '27 wants to know if you'd still like a job."

Brevities

Detroit News: Back in the home town, a tough cut of beef was called "firm." In one form or another you cooked it five or six times and it got better right along.

Brubaker in The New Yorker: The natives of Tunisia must be surprised at finding how highly their country is esteemed by foreigners. Up to this year they never knew anybody cared.

St. Louis Star-Times: Golf is one of the best recreations for the few who play it instead of working at it.

In Lighter Vein

Taken for Granted

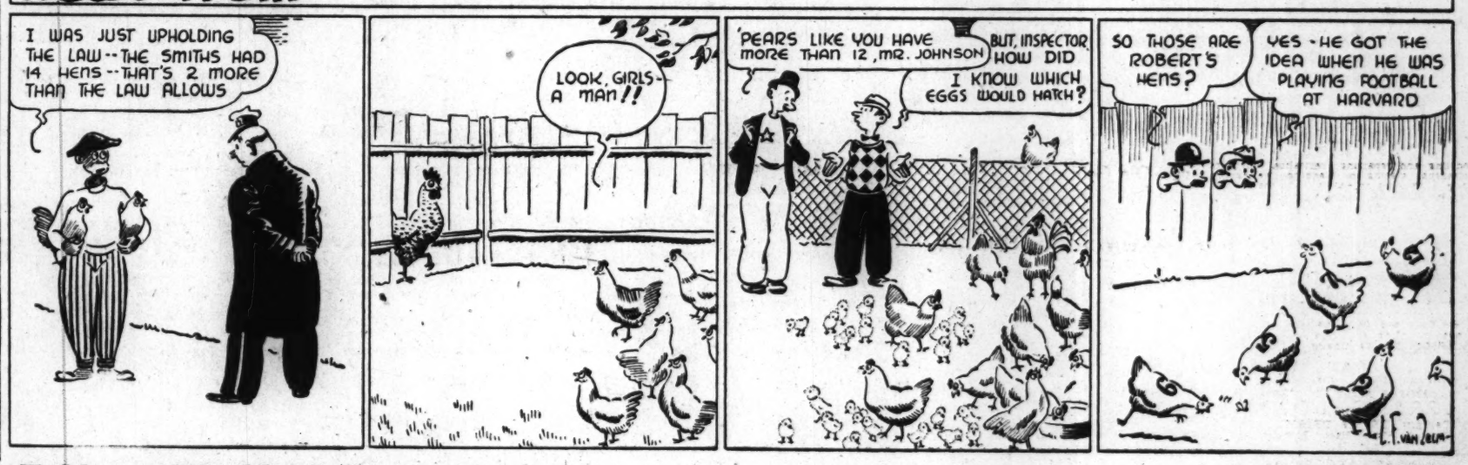
Husband: "As I contemplate the wonders of nature, I realize how insignificant is man."

Wife: "Any woman knows that without contemplating. — Atlanta Two Bells.

Let's Forget About It

'A Mr. Harmon—or Marmon—called and said you're to meet him tomorrow on the corner of Elm, I think he said, and West, or North Street, I believe, about eight, or nine, I think it was, and that if you can't come you're to 'phone him, Sycamore 6-49 something 3, as it's very important."—Tit-Bits.

NEWS ITEM — WELLESLEY, MASS. -- RESIDENTS ARE PERMITTED TO HARBOR ONLY 12 CHICKENS PER BACKYARD - NO MORE


I WAS JUST UPHOLDING THE LAW -- THE SMITHS HAD 14 HENS -- THAT'S 2 MORE THAN THE LAW ALLOWS
LOOK, GIRLS - A MAN!!
PEARS LIKE YOU HAVE MORE THAN 12, MR. JOHNSON
BUT, INSPECTOR HOW DID I KNOW WHICH EGGS WOULD HATCH?
SO THOSE ARE ROBERT'S HENS?
YES - HE GOT THE IDEA WHEN HE WAS PLAYING FOOTBALL AT HARVARD

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Horticulturists*

By Le Pelley

SAY, HAVE YOU FOUND OUT IF THOSE PLANTS ARE TOMATOES OR PETUNIAS YET ?
OH THEY'RE TOMATOES ALL RIGHT...
YOU'RE SURE ? HOW DO YOU KNOW ... ?
I ASKED HYMIE DOBSON AND HE SAID THEY WERE NASTURTIUMS..
HIS NASTURTIUMS ALWAYS TURN OUT TO BE TOMATOES SO WE'RE OKAY . !!!
?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*There's No Harm in Asking!*

By Rodgers

"Hum-m - I don't suppose it will do any harm to ask," I thought—
So—
"How about an early supper?" I wagged-
Well, it didn't do any harm—
But it didn't do me any good, either!

The Adventures of Waddles—*With Reservations*

By The Hagers

ICE CREAM
Miss Lilly always likes to seize
An opportunity to tease.
"My mother says she's in accord
With your new Drakeville 'D' award.
Today she sang her first high C.
Can she have one if she hits D?"
"My answer, Lilly, you may quote:
Providing it's no sour note."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Better Than Some Dared Hope

Passage of the Forand-Robertson pay-as-you-go tax measure in the House comes as a welcome end to four months of purposeless wrangling in the Ways and Means Committee. The remarkably close margin (206-202) by which the Ruml Plan lost suggests that if the Senate, where the bill now goes, strongly insists on enactment of the full Ruml Plan the House may yet be won over.

If not, the Forand-Robertson bill will suffice. It is infinitely better than the Treasury-Doughton proposal reported by the Ways and Means Committee and emphatically rejected on the floor.

From the outset, it has been clear as daylight that there are only two methods for attaining pay-as-you-go status. One is to skip-a-year, as Mr. Ruml proposed. This has the advantage of relieving taxpayers of always having a year's tax liability over their heads, a very important item with the tax affecting some 40,000,000 Americans who would feel the pinch most when their incomes were least. The other method is to catch-up-a-year, as the Treasury wanted. This sacrifices the chief advantage of pay-as-you-go in that the tax liability would persist during the present tumultuous years when so many are going into the services or facing severe postwar fiscal readjustments.

In between these two methods there is a welter of compromise. The Forand-Robertson bill was the nearest compromise to the Ruml Plan, and as such is much better than many had permitted themselves to hope would emerge from the four-months-long House battle.

It cancels the basic liability on 1942 income (6 per cent normal tax plus 13 per cent of surtax net income) which means that, in effect, it is the Ruml Plan for all having less than $2,000 surtax net income. Representative Robertson, who has so ably sponsored this compromise, estimates it will put 90 per cent of the taxpayers on a pay-as-you-go basis.

One argument against this compromise is that it fails to treat all taxpayers alike in the distribution of the blessing. Mr. Robertson's thought-provoking reply is that the forgiveness at the lower end of the income scale can be offset through higher taxes in later years, but forgiveness at the higher levels cannot be offset because tax rates there are already at a virtual peak. Thus forgiveness in the higher brackets means redistribution of tax burden from higher to lower brackets. That much sounds logical, but we shall want to see whether the bill will not really result in a capital levy on the higher brackets. If so, it will be hard to defend in equity.

The withholding-tax provision included in the Forand-Robertson bill is a feature now generally accepted by all. It provides for collecting taxes from weekly pay envelopes, and should be more efficient than present quarterly collections. The Senate Finance Committee may be able to make some simplifications in the way this is to be computed, particularly as affecting the victory tax. Some allowance to employers for the added costs of handling these deductions might be considered.

The Forand-Robertson bill, or any other pay-as-you-go scheme finally adopted, should not be considered as an end to the tax problem. Congress is still faced with the necessity of finding revenues to help pay for the war, and, even more critically, to absorb some of the excess purchasing power currently threatening inflation.

Pay-as-you-go and withholding are merely preliminaries in the big tax housecleaning job that Congress should now undertake.

A Wrong Righted

Once again the United States has witnessed a change in the mental attitude of members of the Supreme Court whereby the view of the dissenters has become the prevailing view of the court. A year ago the highest tribunal, by a vote of five to four, upheld municipal ordinances requiring peddlers' licenses for the sale of religious tracts —thus in effect limiting freedom of religious discussion through taxation. Now the court has reversed itself, in another case involving the sect known as Jehovah's Witnesses.

Chief credit for this victory in behalf of the constitutional rights of American citizens must go to Chief Justice Stone. When the court in 1940 upheld an ordinance requiring all school children to salute the flag—under the terms of which children of Jehovah's Witnesses were expelled—the Chief Justice was alone in opposition. Last year, when the licensing ordinance case came up, Associate Justices Black, Douglas, and Murphy joined Chief Justice Stone and announced that they had been won over to his enlightened point of view. Associate Justice Rutledge, the newest member of the court, now joins them.

The court in this case has shown a proper solicitude for such privileges as freedom of worship, guaranteed under Article I of the Bill of Rights. As Justice Douglas said in the majority opinion, if the device of taxing the distribution of religious literature were generally sanctioned, "there would have been forged a ready instrument for the suppression of the faith which any minority cherishes."

It is to be hoped that a case involving the flag salute will be decided by the court, in order that the grave injustice done a religious scruple of one sect—small though it may be—shall not be violated.

Bizerte Under the Guns

Reports that Bizerte is now within range of United Nations heavy artillery call attention to the resurgence of this type of arm since the days when the Nazis were overrunning France with tanks and dive bombers. The gun has been found once more superior to the tank, provided the gun is properly situated. The fighter plane has reduced the effectiveness of the dive bomber. Artillery has thus returned to the foreground of the picture, not only in Tunisia but on the Russian Front.

The Russians' use of heavy guns has been particularly noteworthy. Moreover, reports from many sectors indicate that the barrage is extensively used today in the same way as in World War One.

If, as some experts believe, the Nazis' success with the blitzkrieg against ill-prepared peoples has caused German leaders to rely too heavily on innovation, so much the better. If artillery has been neglected by the Nazis in favor of air power, then the dwindling of German air power today is doubly encouraging.

Yet the attack at Dieppe showed that the fortification of Europe, on that side at any rate, is formidable. It is probable, too, that Bizerte is strongly defended by artillery. As always, the co-ordination of several types of weapons and military organizations is what spells victory, and this war does remain different from others because of the development of warfare in a third element, the air. The pushing up of United Nations artillery within shooting distance of Bizerte reflects the needed co-ordination.

"Father of the Fortresses"

Many Americans, hearing that the commander of all United States forces in Europe had been killed in an airplane crash in Iceland, suddenly realized that they had not even known his name. That was typical of the quiet, soldierly modesty of Frank M. Andrews's career. It is to be hoped that the American people will now come to a tardy appreciation of his services.

For this man was a leader in that hardy group of pioneers who followed "Billy" Mitchell in the fight for American air power, and next to Mitchell he paid the highest price for daring to buck the brass hats. In 1935 he became commander of the General Headquarters Air Force, the nucleus of America's air power today. It was in that post that he did the work in behalf of big bombers that caused him to be called the "father of the Flying Fortresses."

The vision that developed the big bombers foresaw much of the role that air power would play today and because the officers who had it pressed for freedom to become more than an auxiliary of land and sea arms they got into trouble with the General Staff. General Andrews was reduced in rank from a Major General to a Colonel as late as 1939. But he was restored to rank in 1940 and, in 1941, as commander in the Caribbean area got his three stars. Later he was shifted to the Middle East and in February stepped unostentatiously into the top post in Europe.

This was a recognition not only of the man but of the place air power has won in the field of operations. That America is in a position now to tip the balance in the air is largely due to the uphill fight behind the scenes by General Andrews and other unspectacular members of that most spectacular service, the air.

The Man on the Eight Twenty says he doesn't care how much the Government shortens blankets now if it will only restore them to normal length by next winter.

The Bookshelf

Inside the Court

Simultaneously, almost to a day, with the observance of the completion of a quarter-century of service on a Federal Court bench, Judge John C. Knox releases for publication an intimate and revealing personal record of these years. This, his second in what it is hoped will be a continuing series, is entitled ORDER IN THE COURT (New York: Scribners, $2.75.)

The book is revealing because it discloses and reassures us of the existence of a deep human or humanitarian sense, whereas the unthinking or the prejudiced are wont to believe that those who sit in judgment and impose the unavoidable penalties provided by man-made laws are careless and inexorable.

Truly, one is convinced, justice is tempered with mercy. But the exercise or bestowing of mercy in a court of law is not a task to be undertaken by the ignorant or the overly sympathetic. A distinguished jurist who had acceded to the office of Chief Justice of a Western State once said that what he humorously referred to as the "judging business" was not at all difficult. "In fact," he said, "it is quite simple."

But it may be that the ability to distinguish between right and wrong, honesty and duplicity, guilt and innocence, is easy enough and simple enough if one knows truth from falsehood and honesty from dishonesty. Even the $64 question on the quiz program is easy if one knows the answer.

Judge Knox, by what would appear to be the casual narration of incidents in his career, persuades the reader to the conviction that he knows the answers. And because of law's intricacies and apparent confusions, coupled with the keenness and adroitness of those paid to plead the causes of both the guilty and the innocent, the mere man clothed in a little brief authority as judge and arbiter must steer a straight and, in the main, an unvarying course.

Lawyers will read the book with interest and, it may be, individual profit. But what Judge Knox has to say will be equally interesting and instructive to laymen. It will be instructive because of the tendency, all too widespread, to challenge the wisdom, the impartiality, and even the honesty of the courts. They are, and must remain, our bulwark against any tendency toward absolutism and the destruction of that free democracy which must be preserved.

F. L. P.

Our Readers Say—

Must Share the Blame

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Americans are shocked by the inhuman violation of the laws of war in the Japanese execution of American fliers. We now recognize the bestiality of the Japanese when at war. However, we ourselves must share the blame. The horrid sequence of events began in 1931 when our isolationism and our pacifism closed our eyes. With the full consent of the Government, we have built up the power of the Pacific monster.

I hope we have learned our lesson and that we now have a firm resolution that never again will we, as a Nation, huddle within the walls of our own self-righteousness, that we will now prepare to join with the decent and peace-loving people of the world in an organization powerful enough to prevent aggressive warfare whenever or wherever it is threatened. WARREN A. SEAVEY,
Cambridge, Mass. Harvard Law School

Help, Help, Mrs. Post!

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There was an article in a recent Monitor entitled, "Help, Help, Mrs. Post!" As I am more or less a product of the Army and am now an Army Hostess at Fort Sheridan, I was much interested in the writer's problems. Since I have been stationed here, I have seen many examples of both officers and their wives completely "at sea" as to army life. So I started to investigate for myself.

The first and only place I went was our own small post library. There I found such a wealth of material that it was unnecessary to go any further. There are countless good books on the subject. And no officer should be without the "Officer's Guide Book," which covers just about everything. Books written for and by army wives on the conduct of army wives run into the hundreds. Many are written for the Regular Army, but much that is in them applies to this new wartime army. Perhaps this information may help someone. DOROTHY RANDALL,
Fort Sheridan, Ill. Hostess, Service Club

Understanding the Soviets

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Soviet Union's break with the Polish Government-in-exile in London appears to be one subject where it is impossible for loyal Americans to take a neutral attitude.

It is high time the declarations of the Soviet Government ceased to be looked upon with perpetual suspicion. Its record in this war and before this war belies slanderers.

Around April 1 the National Catholic Welfare Conference accused the Soviet Union of "starving 400,000 Polish Catholics." Then the Polish Government-in-exile asks for an investigation of the slaughter of 10,000 Polish officers. This continued distrust of the Soviet Union plays right into the hands of those who would eliminate spiritual as well as physical freedom.

The U. S. S. R. and its leaders and people who have borne the brunt of Fascist violence, saving the lives of thousands of Britons and Americans, are entitled to vastly more brotherly understanding.

Pittsford, N. Y. C. DAVIS

"Establishes True Values"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Please accept my heartiest congratulations on your featuring of Edmund Stevens's article on the Polish-Russian situation. It is utterly clear and goes far in establishing the true values of this problem.

The Christian Science Monitor is performing a wonderful work in its alert and forward-looking approach to world events.

New York ELOISE LOTT PERRY

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Together We Win

The Best Time to Sell

A Dispatch From the Farm

I am not a trading character. Some farmers are; they take in and put out and dicker back and forth—and although they may not enhance their income too much they do seem to enjoy it. Fred Brown is a trading character, known as one of the best in the neighborhood. The other day I offered him $100 for a red heifer due to freshen next week, and he turned me down. There have been times when he'd have jumped at the chance, but right now a red heifer is not only worth cold, hard smackers—as Fred puts it—but also has a heavy leverage in a dicker. A man with a red heifer can afford to be independent.

The trading business has taken an upswing this spring, being a reflection of the times. For one thing, the shortage of farm machinery backed up against the Government demands for increased production, and if a man wants a new implement he's got to come to terms. New machinery is out of the question for three reasons which I would list as follows: (1) They aren't making enough; (2) They allocate what they do make to the wrong places; (3) A man has to sign away his soul to get any; (4) It costs too much anyway; (5) It takes too much time to get it; and (6) We stay away from all Ration Boards as a matter of good judgment. But a man who looks around can generally find what he wants. Most farmers have tools they don't need, and others are willing to entertain an offer.

* * *

So Fred, being a trading character, has moved about with malice aforethought and has cornered the local used-implement market. At a very good time he served as a sort of clearing house, and as planting time approaches nearly everyone has been fitted out with needed tools merely by dickering with Fred. Through all this involved bartering the red heifer stood in the barn like a balance in the bank and Fred didn't have to draw on her.

Just last night, however, Fred made a horrible discovery. He came through the whole thing without getting a plow, and a plow is essential. Mowing machines, rakes, manure spreaders, planters, dusters—everything else changed hands back and forth—but never a plow!

Fred is ever so much like the old-timer here who walked up to State Fair one year and climbed over the fence. He swapped his jackknife for a bag of apples, swapped the apples for peaches, the peaches for cherries, the cherries for a bridle, the bridle for a neck-yoke, the neck-yoke for a set of double-trees—and when he came home that night he was driving a team of horses hitched into a hayrack. In the hayrack was about $500 worth of negotiable goods, including a two-year-old bull. That's what I mean by a trading character.

My own trading is less successful. A man who bought some hay couldn't pay me, so I made him give me his walking plow—thus losing about $30 on the deal. Having no use for the plow, I greased the mold-board and hoisted it overhead, thinking as usual that someday it would come in handy. It did, last night, when Fred came over to do some dickering. Somehow he found out I had it.

* * *

Fred assumed his usual dickering manner —affecting merely to be neighboring. I was delighted at the visit, and brought out some doughnuts and new syrup. The dickering began, although I didn't know it right away.

"Goin' to put in some grain?" he asked.

We talked about grain at length.

"How about potatoes?"

We exhausted potatoes.

"Doing any grafting?"

We discussed grafting, and after more of the same Fred came to the nub, "Ain't you got a plow?"

At this precise moment my latent and subordinated trading instincts leaped to attention, and I knew I was going to have a red heifer before the evening was over. I allowed I had an excellent plow.

"Want to sell it?"

"Nope."

"Why not? You don't need it, you never use it."

"I know, but it'll come in handy. Plows are hard to get."

"Oh, no," Fred lied. "They're 'round a-plenty if you know where to look." This sort of prevaricating is known as crying down the opposition. Fred knew better, I knew better—no harm done.

At this point I introduced the diversion: "Going to have bean seed enough?" When Fred ignored it, I knew how desperately he needed that plow.

"I'll give you $15 for it," he said.

I said, "You'll have to holler louder than that, the wind is blowing so I can't hear anything that faint."

"Twenty!"

I said, "Nope, I don't want to sell it, I may need it next year." Fred was sitting on the edge of his chair. "I'll make it twenty-five—but no more!" he said.

So I said, "No, Fred, you haven't got money enough to buy that plow. But I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll give you the plow and five tons of hay for your red heifer."

"But you offered me a hundred for her!"

"Well, call it six tons, but that's all!"

Fred shuddered, or perhaps it was a wince. But he said, "Done!" I went over and brought home the red heifer, and today he's telling all over town that I cheated him.

That, also, is a trading convention. The best time to sell anything is when the other fellow wants to buy. JOHN GOULD

Mirror of World Opinion

Burning Injures Land

The College of Agriculture of the University [of Kentucky] says pastures which have been burned make good early growth but weaken in later summer because the burning robs them of vegetable matter which holds moisture.

The best type of farmer makes best use of what is on the land. The poor farmer impoverishes his land by various methods, one of which is starting fires in spring because he looks upon fire as aid to agriculture, and because he likes the spectacle of fire.—*Louisville Times.*

The Wide Horizon

'Freedom From Want' Now

By James G. Patton
President, the Farmers' Co-operative and Educational Union of America
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The world will have to grow twice as much food as is now available, if its people are to have even a minimum living standard. And such a gigantic implementation of "freedom from want," with consequent freedom from fear of recurring war, will require our best planning and energy, starting now.

The beginning has not been auspicious. Even for 1943, ours is not an all-out planting. We have hardly even begun to plan. Agriculture's greatest need is a clear and comprehensive food policy. We do not have such a policy yet. We do not even have the self-restraint to permit the Army, without protest, to store canned food against future need, and politicians are even now putting pressure on the Army to make it loosen up, and gamble a square meal for a soldier so that Mr. and Mrs. Fussbudget can have enough to fill both their stomachs and the garbage pail.

* * *

Great things are simple. The way to a man's heart is through his stomach. Real victory can be won with food, not just a victory at arms over foreign Fascists, but over the social and economic conditions that make war, conditions with which no peace treaty can be signed. Demagogues can in the future rant harmlessly, if those who listen, may go home to children whose once gaunt bodies have been filled out, first with America's food, then with food grown at home through wise postwar policies.

We need all the farmers in production all the time. It is useless to ration scarcity, or divide up starvation. Billions have been tumbled out eagerly to permit industrialists with the know-how, to make arms; but all attempts have been defeated to appropriate even a fraction of this sum, for employment of under-productive farmers—to institute farm factories to produce fat, meat, milk, fiber, as Government billions have been used to institute factories to build machines.

The Farm Security Administration, which has done a magnificent job of getting underemployed farmers into production, actually stands in peril of its very life unless the public is heard from.

In 1942, 463,000 family-type farms which had FSA loans, representing 7.6 per cent of all our farmers, accounted for 36 per cent of total milk production increase, 27 per cent in dry beans, 10 per cent in chickens, eggs and peanuts. Similar gains were registered in other needed farm products. There are at least 2,000,000 more family-type farms which, given credit and facilities, could increase production similarly, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

In other phases of the farm problem we have no adequate program. We shall devote more than a billion man-hours to production of short-staple cotton this year, with the warehouses stacked full. Tobacco is not essential to health and strength, but we shall devote 300,000,000 man-hours to it. Cotton and tobacco take one-third of our fertilizer —and one-third of the land devoted to them would grow food crops. And, in the case of cotton, land devoted to it for the production of oil is only one-twentieth as efficient as if planted for soy beans.

* * *

What will we do when lend-lease takes 25 per cent of our output, instead of six per cent? What will we do when confronted with the all-embracing need that a basic adequate diet be distributed to every human being on earth, as the foundation of any successful plan for continued world peace?

In the United States, where we eat comparatively well, it would require 40 million more acres to supply an adequate diet. In Great Britain, if nutritional levels were raised to those of the top 10 per cent—those who have as much as 12 shillings a week for food—it would require such increases as 80 per cent more milk, 125 per cent more fruit, and 90 per cent more vegetables. Such statistics even for the best-fed peoples, show what the world problem is.

We can't feed the world alone, but we can lead in the preparation of an international five-year plan for all-out food production, for the wiping out of trade barriers that prevent that food flowing where it is needed, for the restoration of agriculture and its conversion to the most efficient patterns all over the world. To have enough of the right kind of food, the world must produce 50 per cent more cereals, 90 per cent more meat, 125 per cent more milk, dairy products, vegetable oils, and 300 per cent more fruits and vegetables. Such a program is an enduring foundation for permanent peace.

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